The New-York Times.

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FROM THE REBEL STATES.

VERY LATE ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

The Theatre of War to be Transferred to North Carolina.

Gen. G. W. Smith's Report of Gen. Potter's Operations.

MEETING OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A Very Long Message from Jeff. Davis.

WHAT HE SAID AT RALEIGH

Strong Tobacco for the Pipes of Peace Democrats.

We have received from our attentive correspondents various Southern papers of late dates, from which we make extracts of interest. The following paragraphs are from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th:

"We believe the theatre of war on a large scale is about to be transferred to North Carolina. Stirring scenes are imminent on our soil.

Gen. Kirby Smith and Staff arrived in Richmond on Saturday morning from the West.

To-day, at noon, both Houses of Congress will convene, and proceed to business, should a quorum be present. The President has his message ready to send in, and it is said to be the largest he has yet prepared, covering sixty pages of foolscap paper.

On Saturday, about 150 Yankee deserters took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, and were discharged from prison on their parole of honor. Among them are many artisans and workmen of various crafts, who will be useful in Government employ.

Four thousand Yankee prisoners are on their way to Richmond from Chattanooga, taken by Bragg at Murfreesboro, and will reach here to-day and to-morrow. This is the only Yankee army that will ever reach Richmond."

GEN. PORTER'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJ.-GEN. G. W. SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS, GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 20, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of the reports of Brig.-Gens. Evans, Robertson and Clingman, giving an account of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity, in their recent bridge-burning and pillaging expedition from Newbern.

Brig.-Gen. Evans, with 2,000 men, held them in check at Southwest Creek, beyond Kinston, on the 14th, and, on the 14th, delayed their advance for several hours, and succeeded, in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse River, at Kinston. He held them at bay until the 6th, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river and made an attack at Whitehall Bridge, about 16 miles below Goldsboro, in which they were driven back by Gen. Robertson with severe loss.

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburgh and Wilmington on the 15th, one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Neuse, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the column of destruction below Kinston, after the enemy occupied the latter point in force, was stationed on this side of the river, at the railroad bridge, and about a half a mile above, at the county bridge. On the 16th a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburgh, both of which were sent to the river, and under Gen. Clingman's command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morning of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain information by other means, I directed Lieut.-Col. Seaver, of the Engineers, with two brigades and five pieces of artillery, to make a reconnoissance, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and numbers of the enemy. Gen. Evans' Brigade had then reached Goldsboro, by rail, and, remaining on board, only awaiting the clearing of the track and watering of the engines, to move by rail to the position already occupied by Gen. Clingman with his two brigades, about one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water tanks being inadequate for the amount of transportation accumulated here at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock, for want of water; pending which, the enemy appeared in force before Gen. Clingman's three regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge at this side of the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing upon the railroad bridge; and Evans' Brigade had its feet to move forward by the time Col. Seaver, and others, (if at all,) the bridge a half mile above the railroad.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one held and daring incendiary succeeded in reaching the bridge, and, covered by the wing wall of the abutment, ignited a flame, which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the masonry abutments and pier intact. At that time, reinforcements which I had ordered from Richmond were heavily expected.

It was very important for us now to save the county bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the river this side of Kinston. Evans and Clingman's brigades were ordered in cross supported by Robertson's Brigade, and the Mississippi brigade, just coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position on the line of the railroad; but on account of the lateness of the hour, the nature of the ground, and the fact that our artillery, cavalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

During the night the enemy made a hurried retreat to their fortifications and gunboats, moving with such celerity that it was useless to attempt pursuit with any other arm than cavalry, of which at that time, unfortunately, we had none.

I passed over the railroad from the Neuse bridge to Wilmington on the 20th, and returned last night. The bridge is fast being repaired. At present we are subjected to the inconvenience of transhipment across the county bridge, but in a few days this will be rendered unnecessary, and everything restored to the former condition.

I regret that this grand army of invasion did not remain in the interior long enough for us to get at them. As it is, they burned the superstructure of two bridges, which cost originally less than ten thousand dollars, and can be repaired at comparatively little cost, temporary and partial repairs of one of them already completed; while the movement of striking a heavy blow at any force of their's was rendered extremely embarrassing from the inconvenience with it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Brig.-Gen. Evans, Commander Seddon Robertson, and to Lieut.-Col. Seaver, as well as to those of the Brigadiers, for the gallantry displayed.

Gen. Foster reports 91 killed and 466 wounded, and about 400 missing. Most of the latter were taken prisoners at Kinston Bridge, and have since been returned paroled.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. W. SMITH, Major-Gen. Com.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh on Jan. 3, accompanied by Hon. W. L. Yancey. The "President" was introduced by Hon. D. M. Barringer, and said, in substance, as follows:

He acknowledged the hearty reception he had met with, and he expressed the gratification he felt in meeting with the people of Raleigh, bound as they were to him by ties of the dearest character. When his wife and children came here as a place of refuge, they met with such kindness and affection as he never could forget. Raleigh had become a household word to him, uttered daily in his family, and lisped in the infant accents of his children.

And he was gratified to meet the people of Raleigh of North Carolinians. True to her Revolutionary history, North Carolina had given to the cause in which we are engaged a support not surpassed by that of any other State in the Confederacy. Her sons even surpassed the glory of their ancestors, and had met the enemy in battle such as battle has never been.

He alluded to the fact that the election of our Governor had been heralded at the North as a triumph by our foes; but the advent of his administration brought him promptly to the support of the Conscript law, and North Carolina now stands first among the States in furnishing conscripts. Slow at first to take part in this struggle, once she had resolved upon the step, North Carolina rushed to the rescue of her sisters, and from that day to this no one has outstripped her.

The President then alluded to the visit to the West. He went there to find dissatisfaction and confusion, but found, on the contrary, as at other places, our gallant boys ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them, as they have done at Murfreesboro.

The New Year, he said, comes in auspiciously for us. It finds us victorious at every point, and it finds our enemies beginning to feel what we have borne patiently, and, like true Israelite, we hear them squeal at the first touch of the gad.

Alluding to himself, he said he was chosen to a position he did not desire, and he could say, before God, that he could lay his hand upon his heart and say that he had rewarded no man because he was his friend, or withheld appointment from any man because of personal dislike.

This cause, he said, is above all personal or political considerations, and the man who, at a time like this, cannot sink such considerations is unworthy of power. In conclusion, he said our prospects are bright. Fill up your regiments, all will be well. Be steady in all legislation, and in the end you will enjoy an amount of prosperity you never could attain connected with the Yankee nation of extortioners. He again thanked the audience and withdrew amidst deafening cheers.

Hon. W. L. Yancey was then loudly called for, and after awhile acknowledged the compliment in a brief address. He counseled harmony amongst the people said the Government, civil and military, was well officered, and was entitled to the full confidence of the people. At all events, he said, this was no time to change servants. Let the struggle in which we are engaged be first ended, and then if anything is wrong it can be put to rights.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 10 discusses Mr. James Bocock's peace propositions. It says:

"Mr. Bocock appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions; strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all natural-born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South is as gallies and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the long train of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered? * * *

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no trade and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. *We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.*

We are aware that many persons believe that the party of which Rhett and Yan Dorn are representatives, desire and design to restore peace, and that at present they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. *They would like peace on the condition of return to the Union, and there are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederacy are in favor of reunion.* They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the commercial supremacy of the North, and especially of the City of New-York, which is gone forever if the Union be not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as Lincoln himself, or any of the knaves and murderers who lead his armies. In the event of a refusal to return to the Union, they would be to a man, unite in hounding on the enemies who are desolating our country and murdering our people as fiercely as they have ever been hounded on by Simons and Hale. *They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and restoration.* If the same object could be effected by entirely destroying the people of the Southern States, and they thought it as easy to do, they would recommend it as the best of all possible policy. Let them be satisfied, however, *President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy, in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of lepers than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees.*"

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* treats of the same topic as follows:

"We must recollect that there is yet no peace party at the North based upon the only terms upon which we can make a peace. The so-called peace party, or Democrats, or conservatives, or whatever they shall themselves, have apparently no dissatisfaction of the *war per se*—they are only dissatisfied with the manner in which it is carried on. Such is their profession now—they may grow in grace until they advocate peace on our own terms; but, it requires time for such a growth, and at present they are powerless. They are so much the more to be depended on, perhaps, because they are not in power, for the only arts they are more fortunate than the war, but it is to be feared that when they become so their virtue will give way before the temptation offered by the public plunder. The Republicans have reaped rich harvests while in, and it is more than can be expected from human nature, or rather from the nature of professional politicians, that the outs when in will content themselves with the scanty gleanings. If they can find any other way to fill their pockets, possibly they may grasp at it; and the terms of this war will be quite enough for the new set of blackguards we mention. The question of war or peace with the Northern politicians, is a question of money and dealings entirely."

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"It is, in our opinion, to our interest to hold the Mississippi River at any and all hazards. President Davis has promised that it shall be done; and the news from that quarter indicates that the officers and soldiers intrusted with the defence of the Mississippi will see that the promise of the President is fulfilled. Some have argued that if we would throw open the Mississippi to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the Western States, those States would cease to war upon us, and would become, if not our allies, at least neutrals in the present contest. We can see no reason for this policy. The West has furnished to full quota to Abraham Lincoln, and have warred upon us with as much ferocity and venom as their vile Yankee brethren of the East. Why should we then respect any friendship from that quarter more than from any other? Why expect the return of reason there sooner than in the East? They have all alike submitted to the galling yoke of Black Republicanism; they have all shown the same willingness to submit to despotism; and they have all devastated our fields and butchered our people with the same spirit and determination. It is folly, therefore, to expect that kindness or concessions would be of any more beneficial effect in the West than in the East. They would be thrown away, misappreciated and, without any good result or effect. Hence, we prefer that the President's promise should be strictly fulfilled; that Vicksburgh should never be surrendered, and that the obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi River should never be removed until the independence of the South is achieved by us and acknowledged by our enemies."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Hatteras from Port Royal—Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The steamship Kennebec, Capt. Braddon, from Port Royal 10th inst., bound to New-York, put into Fortress Monroe to-day for coals. Capt. Braddon reports yesterday noon spoke the steamer Rose. Her boilers were leaking badly. At 2 P. M. yesterday she steamed on her route. There was nothing new at Port Royal. The troops were very healthy. Gen. Hunter was daily expected.

The steamer *Express*, Capt. Clark, under flag of truce, returned from City Point, to-day, in charge of Capt. John E. Mulford, Third New-York Regiment, having brought down 218 Union prisoners, all privates, and captured at Fredericksburgh and Dumfries.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 are on argument.

Day Calendar for Jan. 15—No. 45 and eight other causes, and Nos. 54, 54½, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 62 to 69½.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Steamer Grampus Captured and Burnt by the Rebels.

THE EVACUATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

The Mississippi Expedition Gone to Little Rock, Arkansas.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamer *Grampus*, lying at the mouth of Wolf River, was surprised and captured by Shriver's rebels Sunday night. She was taken five miles above Memphis and stripped and burned.

The evacuation of Holly Springs is confirmed.

It was reported in Memphis that 4,500 rebels had arrived at Lumpkin's Mills, six miles below Holly Springs, repairing the road.

The *Bulletin* thinks the expedition up the White River has already reached Little Rock, having left the mouth of the river on the 5th.

STEAMBOATS BURNED BY REBELS.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Wheeler's rebel cavalry, with a battery, attacked three of our boats at Harpeth Shoals, yesterday.

The boat Tide, with 200 sick and wounded was fired into, and the men captured and paroled. The other boats with commissary stores aboard were burned.

Our gunboat *Stidl* engaged the rebels, but surrendered. Her guns were thrown overboard, and the boat burned. Lieut. Van Dorn was taken prisoner.

It is raining, and the river is rising rapidly.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Zealously at Work Strengthening Their Defences.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

No Southern papers have been received to-day.

Returns at the Medical Directors office show a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

The following changes have been made in the Engineer Brigade: Col. J. McLane Murray resigned to take command of a gunboat; Lieut.-Col. Clinton C. Chaffee Colonel from Dec. 12; Maj. J. A. Magruder Lieutenant-Colonel from Dec. 12. All of the Fifteenth New-York.

The enemy are zealously at work to-day strengthening and extending their defences.

TROUBLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Stanly's Course Denounced by the Unionists at Beaufort.

The following resolutions were adopted by a meeting at the Court-house in Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 6, 1863:

Resolved, That the Union men of Eastern North Carolina regard with unqualified indignation the admission of traitors and rebels to an equality at the ballot-box with loyal men; and that we will not submit to be trampled down under the cloven hoof of treason, shown in the recent sham election for a Representative to Congress from this District.

Resolved, That the oath of allegiance is an indispensable test of loyalty, and that loyalty is a necessary qualification of an elector; we, therefore, protest against the recognition of such votes as were cast by persons who had not complied with this condition, and against the admission to a seat of any man thereby elected.

Resolved, That the instructions of Governor Stanly to his Inspectors of Election, that the oath of allegiance should not be exacted of citizens of North Carolina desiring to vote, but that the ballots of all such should be received, are in direct contravention of the terms of his proclamation ordering the election, which expressly limits the rights of suffrage to "loyal citizens."

Resolved, That the active interference of the Military Governor in favor of a particular candidate, and the improper influences brought to bear upon the voters by him and his agents to control the election, deserves our severest reprobation, and deserve the sentence of all good men.

Resolved, That in the name of the country and of justice, we respectfully request of Congress that a committee be appointed, and sent hither to investigate the grave charges currently made against Gov. Stanly, with a view to his immediate removal if they be substantiated.

Resolved, That we indignantly reject the insult offered to loyal native North Carolinians by Edward Stanly, in stigmatizing the Free Labor Association as an "abolition concern." We adhere to the wise plan of compensated emancipation as declared by the President of the United States; and we denounce Gov. Stanly's industrious discouragement of this movement as treacherous to the Administration which gave him office, and as virtually treasonable to the Republic.

Resolved, That the bestowal of office upon disloyal men, the granting of safeguards to enemies of the Government, and sending passports to rebels on the eve of the fleet, giving a permits to them to carry salt and other merchandize; feeding secession families at the expense of the Government and of Union citizens; refusing the same assistance to the latter, and tyrannizing over them, and preferring the foes of the country to its friends—all of which flagrant offences having been committed by the Military Governor, make him a far more fit representative of the rebel Confederacy than of the National Government.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

GOV. OLDEN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Gov. Olden's Message was read in both Houses this morning. It gives a detailed account of the equipping of volunteers for the war and the condition of the finances of the State.

It says that the Government owes the State $400,000.

He urges the prosecution of the war for the Constitution.

He claims the patriotism and loyalty of the people ought not to fag in consequence of affairs or difference in regard to the policy of the Government.

Both Houses agreed to go into joint session this afternoon, for the election of a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John R. Thompson.

ELECTION OF COL. JAMES W. WALL AS UNITED STATES SENATOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in joint session, to elect a United States Senator.

Col. James W. Wall, of Burlington, was elected on the first ballot.

The vote stood as follows:

James W. Wall	43	William Cook	2
Richard S. Field	22	William A. Newell	1

Election of Senators in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Legislature in joint convention to-day elected S. A. Hendricks and Thos. H. United States Senators—the latter for the short term.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Measure for the Relief of the Army and Navy.

One Hundred Million of United States Notes to be Issued.

The Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

A Telegraph from Fort Monroe to New-Orleans.

A SPEECH BY VALLANDIGHAM.

Replies by Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio, and Wright, of Pennsylvania.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The doubt expressed in our dispatch of last night, in regard to the passage through the House to-day of the Finance bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, is justified by the result. Instead, however, of passing the Senate bill for temporary relief, the Committee improvised another, authorizing the issue of one hundred millions of legal-tender Treasury Notes, which was introduced and passed during the morning hour without discussion. By this means, as we anticipated, a larger license will be given to the discussion of the principal bill in the House, and several members are understood to have speeches prepared both for and against the measure. Mr. Ourley, who has the floor engaged for to-morrow, will take occasion to make a strong speech against the financial policy of Secretary Chase. Mr. Stevens hopes to bring the House to a vote on Friday. The House bill passed to-day, went at once to the Senate, and several members of that body desired its immediate passage, in order to expedite the payment, so long delayed, of the arrearages due the army and navy. Mr. Fessenden, however, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, desired further time for its examination, and it was laid over.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, to-day reported his bill to consolidate regiments and companies now in the field. The Committee have also authorized him to report an important bill reorganizing the Subsistence Department of the army, by adding one Brigadier-General, who shall be Commissary General; one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Majors—the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels to be Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence, and all to be filled by regular promotion in said Department.

THE COASTWISE TELEGRAPH.

Cyrus W. Field to-day appeared before the joint meeting of the House Military and Naval Committee, held for the purpose of hearing a proposition, which he has brought from England, for laying a telegraph line coastwise from Washington to New-Orleans. The company offer to lay a cable at £200 sterling per mile the entire distance, touching at such places as the Government may desire between the two points. The Committee heard the proposition, but took no action in the matter.

SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

Senator Wilson will, to-morrow, report from the Military Committee a bill to promote the health and comfort of soldiers in the hospitals, and to increase the medical force in the regular and volunteer service. It provides for a commission of the relatives of invalid soldiers at 20 cents instead of 10, the present rate, thereby greatly increasing their likelihood to secure the delicacies indispensable to their convalescence.

THE SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Vallandigham's speech to-day was a strange compound of geography and treason, not specially marked by logic, because while professing to be strongly Union, it threatened New-England with expulsion, and abounded in insidious incendiarism intended to produce local jealousies between the East and the West. Parts of it read like a geographical lecture, but the whole sounded like a stage tragedy. It was fully answered by Messrs. Bingham and Wright, of Pennsylvania—the sturdy and honest Democracy of the latter contrasting refreshingly with the sham article he exposed. It was significant that the soldiers in the galleries—a large proportion of the audience—listened in displeased silence to Vallandigham, but rapturously applauded the speeches of Messrs. Bingham and Wright.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

An important bill was to-day introduced into the Senate from the Military Committee, providing for material additions to the organization of the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Chief Justice Taney as Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey, in place of Judge Dickerson, deceased.

Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the President has as yet sent to the Senate no nominations for Major or Brigadier-Generals, Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters. He is expected soon to do so.

RUMORS OF FIGHTING.

Rumors of fighting in the vicinity of Fredericksburgh have been current to-day in the street, but were pronounced by Gen. Halleck to be unfounded.

THE NEW-YORK COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

The joint Committee of the Common Council arrived this morning, and have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War to-day, relative to obtaining permission to go to Fredericksburgh, and the use of a flag of truce, to recover the body of Adjutant Lant. They have been put off till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow for an answer to their request, till Gen. Burnside answers a question as to the practicability of using a truce flag now.

GEN. CANBY.

Gen. Canby, of New-Mexico, is in this City, having arrived this morning. It is said that he will be assigned to a command in the Southwest.

TRANSPORTATION OF DISLOYAL PERSONS.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Harlan, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire whether vessels and other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women, and other disloyal persons from place to place, under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, and from places within the rebel lines; and, if so, what vessels and other means of transportation have been thus used, under whose immediate supervision, and at what cost to the Government; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Delaware*, or either of them, have been thus used, and, if so, what law or public necessity required it; what number of such persons were thus transported, the cost of each trip, under whose immediate command and supervision, what amount of property, money—whether gold, silver or paper—and effects were transported on the persons and as the property of said disloyal person and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to and within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and, under what order, pretence, claim, or authority of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed to places within the rebel lines; also, whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported back the Missouri Emancipation Aid bill, recommending amendments to make the remuneration twenty instead of ten millions, the bonds to bear but five per cent. interest; the maximum allowance, for each slave, $300, and the limit for the entire extinction of Slavery, July 4, 1876, with a proviso that the act of emancipation shall be passed by the Legislature, and the exclusion of Slavery forever thereafter from said State.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of John Row as Postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio; Richard S. Field, of New-Jersey, Judge of the District Court of the United States for New-Jersey, *vice* Philemon Dickerson, deceased; Robert W. Taylor, of Ohio, First Comptroller of the Treasury, *vice* Elisha Whittlesey, deceased.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The report of the Commission, David R. Goodloe, Richard Kidd and John M. Buchanan, appointed in pursuance of the act of Emancipation in the District of Columbia, made their report to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. They have reported favorably upon nine hundred and ninety-nine petitions; rejected entirely thirty-six petitions, and in part twenty-one petitions. The whole number of servants for whom compensation has been awarded is 2,989, and the entire number of servants from whom compensation has been withheld is 111, making a total of 3,100. Included in the 999 petitions, as regards the question of loyalty, there are but few instances in which the evidence was of a nature to warrant the Commissioners in withholding compensation. The three cases of this kind, in which the evidence of unpatriotic or disloyal sympathies is most manifest, are those of ladies advanced in years. They were required like other petitioners to take the oath of allegiance, and to produce two witnesses to attest their loyalty. They received their proportionate allowance of compensation. Several claims have been put in for slaves who had absconded prior to April 16, 1862. In these cases both the claimant and the slaves were interested in favor of a construction of the act, which would entitle the owner to compensation. In some instances the fugitives came back in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the act, but in others this was not the case. The Commissioners, after a careful investigation, have decided that where the owner of the fugitive could give evidence he had used ordinary diligence to recover his slave, and where the lapse of time has raised no presumption of death or abandonment, compensation may be allowed. The Commissioners say: "There are few persons, especially in a community like Washington, where Slavery has been for many years an interest of comparatively trifling importance, who possess the knowledge and discrimination as to the value of slaves, which is necessary to a just apportionment of compensation under the law. None of the Commissioners could lay claim to this species of information, and to supply it, they determined to summon to their aid an experienced dealer in slaves from Baltimore, Mr. R. M. Cawdell, who was at the same time ignorant in almost every instance of the individuals upon whose claims he was called to pass judgment. His testimony, accorded with that of others whose information in the premises was entitled to weight, that, in the disturbed state of the country since the commencement of the war, it would be difficult to assign values to slaves. The sales have been few, and generally under circumstances of pecuniary pressure, which left no discretion with the seller. Slaves, in fact, cannot be said to have had a current saleable value since the commencement of the war, while their intrinsic value on the 16th of April, as determined by the undiminished value of the product of the soil, and the undiminished wages of labor, was not less than formerly. Indeed, in both these respects it was greater, since there has been a constant rise of prices both of labor and of products. The minutes of evidence taken by the Commission furnish sufficient data to establish an actual value of slaves in many cases as far greater than the compensation made by the law.

THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH.

The Committee on Naval Affairs have, according to the resolution passed unanimously on Monday, commenced an inquiry into the practicability of connecting all our naval and military stations between Fortress Monroe and New-Orleans by submarine telegraph cables.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New-York, now here, has proposed to the Government an offer from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. of London, to manufacture and submerge cables connecting all the points between Washington and New-Orleans.

They are to be paid only on the successful completion and delivery to the Government of the lines in good working order. In other words, they take the entire risk of manufacture, shipping across the Atlantic, laying down and working the lines, &c.

The importance of such arrangements for telegraphing is admitted by all parties, both as a matter of economy and an actual military necessity. Hence, there seems to be no doubt that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, make an appropriation for that purpose.

The firm of Glass, Elliot & Co. last year laid a cable for the English Government fifteen hundred and thirty-five miles long, which has been in perfect working order ever since, while other lines laid by them have been in uninterrupted operation from nine to eleven years.

THE PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD.

The military and postal railway from this city, by an air line to New-York, as proposed by the bill of Representative Ferry, makes the capital stock ten million dollars, five millions of which are to be raised by thirty-year bonds of $1,000 each, the first million to be paid to the Corporation when it shall be shown that two million dollars have been expended in good faith; the loan to be repaid; one million in ten years, and the other four at intervals of five years each; the guage to be uniform, the track double; the highest rate for first-class passengers six cents per mile, and the maximum rate for freight five cents per ton per mile.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The President has submitted to Congress a message with an accompanying note of M. Schramm, Minister from the Hanseatic Republic, relative to the International Agricultural Exhibition, to be held with the cooperation of the German Agricultural Society, at Hamburg, commencing on the 16th of July next. The Minister is anxious that the triumph of American agricultural genius and art, so signal in the case of the reaper, and mower in London, may be repeated at the first National Exhibition of Germany. He says that the European Governments have agreed to remit duties on articles exhibited at the Hamburgh Fair to be reimported; and suggests that similar aid is more requisite still for American exhibitors. A grand show of American products is assumed to be necessary to show the continental nations an ability to compete with them, in agricultural as well as industrial implements.

A LETTER FROM THE HERMIT LAKE.

The following, received at the Navy Department, is an extract of a private letter received from Commander Wainwright, late of the steamer *Harriet Lane*, which was captured on the 19th inst.:

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 11, 1862.

We are occupying a very desirable position, being off the town holding the harbor, but without sufficient force to occupy the city. The Confederates who hold Virginia Point, on the mainland, about five miles off, and have free access to the town over the railway bridge which connects Galveston Island with the main. They also hold a battery guarding the mouth of the bridge, the water being so shallow that we cannot get within gunshot of either. They are in and out all the time, which renders it unsafe for us to go in shore, as we should be liable to be gobbled up at any moment. So we have to stick to our vessels, and feel the want of exercise on terra *firma* sadly. We have constant reports that we are to be attacked, both from the water and shore, which keeps us constantly on the alert. We have so many rumors that we are getting tired of hearing them, and would rather prefer some demonstration on the part of the enemy to the never-ending suspense and anxiety on the subject.

We should not care a sixpence for the whole party if we had room enough to move about in, but we are anchored in a sort of natural canal where there is not sufficient space to turn around. You have to be pointed face before you can go either way. If they come at us with their light draft boats, which are able to go anywhere in the bay, you can see what an advantage they have over us. However, I think we will give a good account of them, if they come. We understand that John Magruder says if our troops do not arrive pretty soon and beat him off, he will drive us out of the bay. John will have to get up early in the morning. Still, we shall be very glad when the troops make their appearance, so that we can sleep in peace.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO REVENUE STAMPS.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
JAN. 12, 1863.

Revenue stamps may be ordered from this office in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders should cover remittances of Treasury notes or an original certificate of a United States Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of a deposit made for the purchase of stamps.

The following commission, payable in stamps, will be allowed:

One purchase of $20 or more, 2 per centum.
One purchase of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
One purchase of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
One purchase of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

As each stamp expresses upon its face its kind, as well as its denomination, it is desirable that every order shall refer to kinds as well as denominations. By the third section of the act passed Dec. 25, 1862, every instrument is valid, provided a legal stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of the amount required, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon. Proprietory stamps, however, cannot be used for any instruments specified in schedule B.

Stamps of every kind and denomination can be furnished in sufficient quantities for use in the District of Columbia and the States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Collectors are hereby required and directed to commence proceedings under the law against all persons within said District and States who shall willfully neglect to use stamps as required.

Special attention is called to the 95th section of the Excise law.

Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue, or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatever without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty thereby imposed thereon, or without having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

Every correspondent is requested to give the State as well as town and county, of his residence.

If not otherwise ordered, stamps will be transmitted by mail.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $50,000—$20,000 to be applied to the support of the Utah Indians; also, asking for the appointment of additional Indian agents. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, appointed United States Senator from the State of Maryland to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James A. Pearce.

Mr. Hicks appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to grant aid to the State of Missouri in emancipating her slaves, with an amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to consolidate the regiments now in the field; also, from the same Committee, a bill to appoint three Auditors and Solicitors in the Quartermaster's Department, and provide for an increase of clerical force in the Quartermaster-General's office.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to inquire whether vessels or other means of transportation under the control of the War Department have been used to convey disloyal women or other disloyal persons from places under the control of the rebels to places within the Union lines, or from places in loyal States and districts to places within the rebel lines, and if so, what vessels were thus used, under whose command and immediate supervision, and by what authority; and particularly whether the steamers *New-York* and *Delaware*, or either of them, have been thus used, and if so, what law or public necessity required it; what number of persons were thus transported, the occasion of such trip, and under whose command; the amount of property and money, whether gold, or silver, or paper, and effects, were transported by each person as the property of said disloyal persons; and whether persons of African descent, either as slaves or free, were thus transported to within the rebel lines at the request of said disloyal women, and if so, by what order or pretence of law such persons of African descent were thus conveyed within the rebel lines; and whether any legislation is necessary to correct such practices. Adopted.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) called up the

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The British Press on American Matters.

The Sumter, the Tuscarora and the Thistle.

Popular Emancipation Meetings in England.

The Imperial Reception on New-Year's Day.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 3d, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Kangaroo* reached Liverpool on the night of the 1st inst.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

The advices brought by the *China* are two days later.

Mr. SLIDELL has had another audience with the Emperor of the French, and has communicated to him some very important dispatches which he had recently received from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* states that the *Nashville*, which has been for some time caged in the Ogeechee River, has been sold for $120,000 to a private company of merchants. She has been cut down and armed with one 100-pounder gun forward, and a smaller gun aft, and she is intended to fight her way, laden with cotton, through the blockading fleet.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* of the 26th ult. says:

"Some little stir was occasioned in the town the day before yesterday, and people were running with their glasses to the line wall, in consequence of a report that an exciting race was to come off between the late Confederate steamer *Sumter* and the Federal gunboat *Chippewa*, stationed at Algesiras. The *Sumter* was last week sold by auction, and her new owners have been busy in obliterating, by means of change of name and nationality of paint and new bunting, the traces of her former character. The Federal authorities, who protested against the sale, still persist in seeing only the wicked little *Sumter*, under every *alias* and disguise. The United States cruiser at Algesiras watches her every movement with the utmost vigilance, and appears bent on accompanying her should she put to sea. On Wednesday the *Sumter* (or, as she is now called, the *Gibraltar*) made a trial trip up the bay to test her machinery. The first turn of her screw met with a responsive turn in the screw of the *Chippewa*. The two steamers directed their course to Europa Point, the *Sumter* keeping pretty close to the batteries of the rock, and the *Chippewa* further out. After going a little beyond the light-house, the *Sumter* turned on her heel, and quickly steamed back to anchorage; her friend returned to the roadstead at Algesiras, and the loungers from the line wall dropped away, one by one, without having experienced any very exciting sensation."

It was reported that the Confederate Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan.

The London *Times*, adverting to the rumors of Mr. SEWARD'S retirement, says:

"Whether true or not, the very fact that Washington and New-York believe the Lincoln Government to be in a state of dissolution, shows the depth of the despondency caused by the late defeat, and it also shows the increased strength of opinion adverse to the men who have taken the lead in the war."

The *Times* argues that events have proved the impregnability of Virginia, and says:

"The hopelessness of the task in which they have engaged seems now to be presenting itself to the Federals, but national pride is maintaining an obstinate though a despairing struggle with reason, in the minds of all but a few."

Mr. CARDWELL, Member of Parliament for Oxford, had been addressing his constituents. He expressed an ardent hope that the war in America would soon cease. He asserted that the British people, in regard to their own conduct, had been guided by the purest motives and the most righteous resolutions. They desired nothing but implicit obedience to international law, even when it told most severely against their own interests, and they have desired steadfastly to adhere to the principle of inflexible neutrality. He extolled the patient endurance of the distress in Lancashire, and, alluding to the contributions from America, said:

"I cannot help expressing the hope that these contributions are an evidence that there is in that country a disposition to appreciate us, and that there are those who see the spirit by which England has been guided, and who will be as desirous as we have been here to maintain a growing and constant affection and good-will between both countries."

The *Times* has an editorial on the projected emigration of the negroes from America—and notwithstanding the political objection to their present reception into the British West Indies, as explained by Earl RUSSELL to Mr. ADAMS, it hopes the scheme has not suffered from any objections kept in reserve, but may be ultimately realized.

As the Princess LOUISE, of Hesse, (Princess ALICE,) was riding in a wagonette near Osborne, the postillion attempted to pass between two other vehicles, and the wagonette was overturned. The Princess and her companion were thrown out with considerable violence, and both were considerably shaken, but no serious injury was done.

The annual returns of the emigration from the port of Liverpool, for 1862, show an increase in steerage passengers of nearly ten thousand over the year 1861.

The Committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund has finally resolved that £70,000, the unappropriated surplus of that Fund, should be applied for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor will not make a speech at the opening of the Chambers, in which case there can be no debate on the address.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, fixing the number of deputies to be elected in future at 283.

The *Moniteur* also announces some nominations to the Legion of Honor:

The *Patrie* says that during the reception on New-Year's day the Emperor expressed to Señor MUÑOZ his regret at the absence of Gen. CORDOVA, and said he hoped that the relations between France and Spain would be reëstablished on the best footing. The *Patrie* believes the resignation of Gen. CORDOVA is definitive, and that he will not return to Paris.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the ceremonial of the Imperial Court is becoming more and more imposing, and the strictest regulations are enforced.

The Bourse on the 31 was quiet. Rentes closed at 69.85@70.20 for the new account.

King VICTOR EMANUEL held a grand Court *levée* on the 1st of January. In a speech he entreated Parliament to put trust in him, and said that when the pacification of the Southern Provinces was achieved the national cause would be fully triumphant. The spirit of the army was excellent and wholly Italian.

The summary of a *dispatch from Count* RECHBERG to the diplomatic agents of Austria is published. In it the Count states that the Greek question is intimately connected with the Eastern question, and he protests against the elevation of an Italian Prince to the throne of Greece.

The Prussian Ministry having asked the Councilmen of the metropolis to communicate to them the draft of their congratulatory New-Year's address to the King, they refused to comply, and at once sent in the address to be forwarded to His Majesty. Amongst other things, the address says:

"We feel confident that your Majesty will succeed in dispelling the grave apprehensions of the country. As the deplorable conduct between the Government and the Chambers—which endangers the basis of the Constitution, confuses the public, and lowers the foreign estimate of Prussia—remains unsettled in the new year, may the King enter on a course leading to peace and conciliation."

The Crown Prince and Princess had met with a carriage accident at Berlin, but the consequences were not serious.

It is stated that great agitation prevails in Servia, and that apprehensions were entertained of fresh demonstrations against the Porte and the Servian Government.

A Shanghai telegram of 23d November, received via Jubal, says alarming reports were current of the rebels being in the neighborhood of that city. An engagement had taken place at Poakong, in which the rebels had 2,000 killed. The Russians had offered their assistance for the capture of Nankin.

AMERICA IN ENGLAND.

A Warm Winter—British Glorification of the South and Depreciation of the North—American Correspondents—Letters from the South—Stolen Piano-fortes and Imprisoned Heroes—Sympathy for the Poor Negro—The Logic of Facts—What Europe Waits to See—A Change Expected—Peace or War, and if War, What, Then?—The Man?—The Spirit of the North—Lukewarmness and Worse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863.

We are past New-Year's, with weather like April. There has not been a frost to stiffen the mud, and overcoats are a burden. Sharks upon the coast indicate a warm Winter, as if the Gulf-stream had changed its course a little, and was giving the British Islands an unusual supply of its tepid waters.

The British Press and public are delighted with the details of the battle of Fredericksburgh, but not satisfied that LEE should have allowed BURNSIDE to recross the Rappahannock. They consider the invincibility of the Southern troops sufficiently demonstrated, and that four attempts to conquer Richmond, each a failure, show that it is a desperate undertaking. The papers and magazines are now filled with correspondence from the South, in which everything is painted *couleur de rose*. Never was there such a commander as LEE, never a statesman like JEFF. DAVIS, never a hero like "Stonewall" JACKSON. A writer in *Blackwood* makes LEE the WELLINGTON, while JACKSON is *the* NAPOLEON of the Confederate Army—*putting* the two great European Generals on the same side.

With all this elaborate glorification of the South, the ability of her statesmen, the genius of her Generals, and the devotion of her army and people, everything in the North is systematically depreciated and blackened. The statesmen of the Union are denied the least sense or sagacity; their Generals, with one or two exceptions, are blockheads; their troops mercenaries, ready to desert upon the first occasion, and fighting only for pay and plunder, while corrupt officials are robbing a disunited, disaffected people.

And it is not British writers alone who are giving the English people such ideas of the American Government, and its civil and military officials. The most outrageous abuse of both come from the American correspondents of the British Press. As long as Fort Lafayette had terrors for them, they pretended to Union sentiment, and refrained from gross abuse of the Government; but the moment the Democratic victory in New-York promised a restoration of *habeas corpus*, they began to use the liberty of the Press with a vengeance, and are now pouring out their vituperations, as if to make up for past restraints.

The President is denounced as incompetent, the Cabinet is charged with the ruin of the Union cause, and Generals and army are held up to the ridicule of Europe. It must be said, also, that extracts from New-York papers which give signs of returning to their early opposition to the war for the Union, go far to sustain the allegations of these correspondents.

Another influence is working very strongly against the Union in England and France. Letters are published here, purporting to come from New-Orleans, giving such accounts of Federal tyranny and rapacity as cannot fail to beget a strong sympathy for the South. Long lists of names of respectable men are published, many of whom are known in Europe, and some of whom I have known personally, who have been consigned by Gen. BUTLER to imprisonment at Ship Island, the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, and Fort Pickens. Gen. BUTLER and his associates are said to be accumulating millions out of the plunder of the people of New-Orleans, and loud complaints are heard from French and British residents, as well as Americans.

Of course in all this there must be much exaggeration; but if a tenth part is true, it gives a color of justice to British sympathy. There is not a woman in England who will not be outraged when told that the piano-fortes and furniture of the ladies of New-Orleans are sent home to Massachusetts by Northern officers. It may be true or false, but the Press here is ready to publish and the people to believe it; and those who rejoiced at every Northern repulse, and every slaughter of Northern troops, from Bull Run to Fredericksburgh, weep over the woes of Southern heroines, deprived of their beloved piano-fortes by the ruthless Northern invaders.

We have still another object for British sympathy—the everlasting negro. We have the most doleful pictures of his unhappy situation, deprived of his Southern home and its comforts, and turned out to freeze and starve. Rejected from some of the free States, and scorned in all, what is the poor negro to do? It is a fact, that the leading Abolitionists in England are reproaching the National Government for bringing upon the negroes the calamity of a sudden and unprovided freedom. It is costing millions—tasking the resources of a great nation, to feed the wife and children of Lancashire. How then, they say, can you provide for four millions of slaves who become free by the Proclamation of President LINCOLN on the 1st of January? The great mass of the Abolitionists of England would rather trust the negroes to their masters, than have them risk the chances—or, rather, meet what they consider the certain miseries—of a forced and immediate emancipation. The Abolition policy of the Government has utterly failed, so far as I have been able to learn, of finding any sympathy on this side of the Atlantic.

The Emperor has allowed New-Year's to pass, and said *no word on the affairs of America*. He *spoke hopefully of peace in Europe*. The Pope also receives New-Year's calls, and was hopefully prophetic to his visitors. He believes that Piedmont will be just to Rome. VICTOR EMANUEL is equally hopeful. We have not had any New-Year's address from GARIBALDI, but he is getting well of his wound. We must wait now for the meeting of Parliament.

It is evident enough, however, that the pressure for recognition increases daily. Were Parliament in session it would be pressed at once. "Why should we recognise a revolution in Greece, and not in America?" is asked. "We allow two or three millions of Greeks to send off one King and get another if they can; why should not eight millions of Americans have as good a right to change their Government?" But, as I have written you long since and often, *success* is that which carries the strongest weight. Sympathy with suffering is all very well; but it is sympathy with power which does the work. A victory like that at Fredericksburgh is worth more to the South than a thousand logical arguments. The facts which Governments care for are accomplished facts. Take Richmond, annihilate the Southern armies, drive DAVIS, LEE, JOHNSTON and JACKSON into exile, or take them prisoners, occupy the Southern territory, and open the Southern ports to commerce, and you may make the South a Poland, a Hungary, an Ireland, or a Botany Bay, if it please you, and no Power in Europe will interfere with you or protest against the operation.

And now, as I write, Europe waits to see if you still propose to do this in the next sixty or ninety days, or in whatever time you may think necessary. England waits to learn what the great State of New-York, by the mouth of her new Governor and Legislature, will say to Mr. LINCOLN and his constitutional advisers—waits to see what all the great States of the North will say of the waste, slaughter and destruction of their hundreds of thousands of men, and the waste and plunder of their thousands of millions of dollars, yet to come from the hard sinews of labor. It is hoped that some change must come—a change in the Government, in policy, in something.

Once more, it seems to the distant spectator of this great and terrible drama, the Northern people are called upon to decide the question of their fate. Disguise it as you may, the real question now, at the end of two years, is—*peace or war?* The North must soon say one or the other. It must either be peace on such terms as the South will accept, in Convention or otherwise, or it must be war, and war in earnest, to the last dollar and the last man.

If war, then there must be a Government that can make war. There must be National leaders, the equals, at least, of those who guide the destinies of the South. Divided councils, mercenary soldiering, plundering contractors and cormorant financiers, must all be done away with. Martial law, an impartial and inexorable conscription in every State, able Generals, thorough discipline, a Commander-in-Chief with plenary powers and the genius of a MARLBOROUGH or a NAPOLEON; these must be had *if you decide for war. Short of these will be failure, disgrace,* destruction. The demands of the South will rise with every victory, while the National power must lessen with every defeat. If the enormous power of twenty millions of the Free States, commanding the military resources of the world, is to be frittered away on stupid or fruitless expeditions, wasted on barren victories, or engulfed in disasters, there is nothing but ruin and humiliation in the future.

But what are we—what is Europe to think of the men who cling to power while they are ruining their country by their incompetency? It is said that Gen. BURNSIDE tendered his resignation. He probably obeyed orders; but one would think that the whole Government, civil and military, would tender its resignation also. When a man cannot do what is required of him, the next best thing for him to do is to step aside and allow a better man to take his place.

But where is the man? SCOTT and WOOL failed from age and infirmity. MCDOWELL, MCCLELLAN, HALLECK, POPE and BURNSIDE have failed. FREMONT has failed whenever he has been tried. HEINTZELMAN, BORESKARE and STERN may be good soldiers, but want the grasp of great commanders. The man who is to end this war, if it is to be carried to the termination on which the North resolved two years ago, has yet to be found, and may now be sitting at an editor's desk, pleading cases at the bar, or, more probably, serving his time and learning his trade as a subaltern officer. He may be leaning about New-York, like NAPOLEON in Paris before the siege of Toulon, or serving in the ranks, like some of NAPOLEON'S Marshals.

But before such a leader can be found, the whole spirit of the North must change. It is not in earnest, and it never has been. A people in earnest never required such pay or such bounties as were necessary to call out Northern troops. The public opinion of the South drove every man who respected or feared it into the army. Gen. LEE'S youngest son, a mere boy, served as a private soldier at the battle of Antietam, and rode a horse of the only remaining cannon of a battery which his father ordered into the thickest of the fight. How do you think twenty or thirty thousand deserters would fare in Charleston or Mobile? I shall have little faith in the Union until I see evidence of a different spirit in its defenders.

And there is worse than mere lukewarmness. Unless the correspondents of English papers, and others writing from New-York, lie desperately, there is a growing feeling in the Democratic Party of a desire to restore the Union by joining the South, and accepting JEFF. DAVIS for President, *vice* ABRAHAM LINCOLN, laid on the shelf. We heard of such a proposal for New-York City before the attack on Fort Sumter. It is alleged that the reason why Pennsylvania has not been pillaged was that it was known that there was a large party in that State favorable to Southern annexation. It is said here that prominent politicians in New-York are in constant intercourse with Richmond, and are ready, at the earliest opportunity, to engineer a peace and reunion. Western men swear that, one way or the other, the whole Mississippi Valley must go together.

We wait for the new programme, because there must be a new one. The old one is played out, and we wonder what will be the new; so we wait, ears, eyes and mouths open, like a sixpenny London gallery at a Christmas pantomime, waiting for the transformations that may come at any moment. There must be peace or misery. There must be, at all cost, some arrangement somewhere and some power to do it. The great National debt has gone far enough. Europe says America is mad. She will say lunatic as well if this goes on much longer.

MONADNOCK.

EMANCIPATION MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.

THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the *Free Trade Hall, Manchester*, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, which had been called by a Committee of workingmen, to enable the working classes of Manchester and Salford to express their sympathy with the cause of union in America, and to pass resolutions in support of the emancipation policy of President LINCOLN. The proceedings commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, and lasted till near 11, the enthusiasm being very marked throughout, and the sentiments of the different speakers were loudly cheered.

Letters were received from several persons, apologizing for absence. Among the rest, Mr. J. STUART MILL wrote to the Secretary as follows:

BLACKHEATH PARK, Dec. 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I thank you very sincerely for your two letters, and for the important and most gratifying information which they contain. Hardly anything could do more good at present than a clear demonstration from the suffering operatives of Lancashire, while there is in the fact itself, and in the state of mind which prompts it, a moral greatness which is at once a just rebuke to the mean feeling of so great a portion of the public, and a source of unqualified happiness to those whose hopes and fears for the great interests of humanity are, as mine are, inseparably bound up in the moral and intellectual prospects of the working classes.

Mr. HUGH MASON, of Ashton, wrote:

"I have no doubt whatever that the rebellion was planned, and has to this moment been promoted, for the sole object of perpetuating Slavery, and my purpose is that it will fail of its diabolical purpose. I have every meeting will be the first of many similar ones throughout our whole country."

The speakers were, with the exception of Mr. RAMSAY, M. P., President of the Cotton Supply Association, and ARNASSAN, the fugitive negro, entirely from the class of mill hands, and spoke with earnestness and warm sympathy of the cause of the Union. The resolutions and address were voted with perfect unanimity.

The address, as adopted, closed as follows:

Heartily do we congratulate you and your country on this happy and righteous movement. We assume that you cannot now stop short of a complete uprooting of Slavery. It would not become us to dictate any details, but there are broad principles of humanity which must guide you. *If complete emancipation* in some States be deferred, though only to a predetermined day, still, in the interval, human beings should not be counted chattels. Women must have rights of chastity and of maternity; men the rights of husbands; marriage the bond of communion. Justice demands for the black no less than for the white, the protection of law, that his voice be heard in your courts. Nor must any such abomination be tolerated as slave-breeding States and a slave market, if you are to earn the high reward of all your sacrifices in the approval of the universal brotherhood and of the DIVINE FATHER. It is for your free country to decide whether anything but immediate and total emancipation can secure the most indispensable rights of manhood against the lawlessness wickedness of local laws and local executives. We implore you, for your own honor and welfare, not to flinch in your Providential mission. While your enthusiasm is aflame and the tide of events runs high let the work be finished effectually. Leave no root of bitterness to spring up and vex your fresh country to your children. It is a mighty task, indeed, to reorganise the industry not only of four millions of the colored race but of five millions of whites. Nevertheless, the vast progress you have made in the short space of twenty months fills us with hope that every stain on your freedom will shortly be removed, and that the erasure of that foul blot upon civilisation and Christianity—chattle slavery—during your Presidency, will cause the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be hailed and reverenced by posterity. We are certain that such a glorious consummation will cement Great Britain to the United States in close and enduring regards. Our interests, moreover, are identified with yours. We are truly one people, though locally separate. And if you have any ill-wishers here, be assured they are chiefly those who oppose liberty at home, and that they will be powerless to stir up quarrels between us from the very day in which your country becomes, undeniably and without exception, the home of the free. Accept our high admiration of your firmness in upholding the proclamation of freedom.

POPULAR MEETING IN LONDON ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 31.

A public meeting was held at the Cowper-street Institute, City-road, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the emancipation of the slaves in America. Mr. R. MOORE in the Chair. The room was quite crowded.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they were met on the eve of the proclamation coming into effect for *the emancipation of the slaves in America—(cheers)—and the object for which they had assembled* was to express their sympathy, as workingmen, with this great event—(hear)—for, whenever might be said to mislead the public mind and distort the question, the fourth of comment now taking place in America was produced by Slavery. (Hear.) That Slavery was likely to produce this contest had been long foreseen by American statesmen, and more particularly by JEFFERSON. That contest had now come, and the question to be decided was whether four millions of black men should be obliged to work for their masters without their consent. Nor was this all; for if the Southern States establish themselves as an independent power their first care would be to extend Slavery and to impose it upon those in their fellow men. All their policy while members of the American Union was directed to the augmentation of slave territory, and it is not likely they would, when left to themselves, abandon that policy. (Hear, hear.) But he hoped that from to-morrow that policy was doomed, and that it would be an honor and a relief to them that they were at least sympathizers in the great cause of negro emancipation. (Cheers.)

The orator of the evening was Rev. NEWMAN HALL, whose earnest advocacy of the American cause entitles him to the regard of all our countrymen. At the close of his address, the following resolution and address were voted without opposition:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That this great meeting of English workingmen, assembled on the last night of the year, desires its hearty admiration of the noble efforts made by the Government and people of the United States, not only to free themselves from the guilt of complicity with Slavery, but also to promote the liberation of the enslaved; and hails the dawn of the new year as the commencement of an epoch of universal freedom, upon the Western Continent, and of closer friendship between the people of England and of America.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: We who offer to you this address are Englishmen and workingmen. We prize as our noblest inheritance, bought for us by the blood of our fathers, the liberty we enjoy—the liberty of free labor upon free soil. We have, therefore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been widened beyond all the precedents of the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degradation of men guilty only of a colored skin or of an African parentage. We have watched with admiration and sympathy the heavy sacrifices and untiring efforts of a large party in the Northern States to deliver the Union from this curse and shame. We rejoiced, SIR, in your election to the Presidency, as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality were rising to the ascendant. We regarded with abhorrence the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the most expansive principles of human right, and to perpetuate the baleful inequalities of race. We have ever heard with indignation the slander that ascribes to England sympathy with a rebellion of slaveholders, and all we propose to recognise in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of Slavery as its corner-stone. We have watched, with the warmest interest, the steady advance of your policy along the path of emancipation; and on this eve of the day on which your proclamation of freedom takes effect, we pray God to strengthen your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful authority which engages, in peace or war, by compensation or by force of arms, to realise the glorious principle on which your Constitution is founded—the brotherhood, freedom, and equality of all men.

The Tuscarora and Thistle.

Correspondence of the Edinburgh Scotsman.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., December, 1862.

As an account of the stoppage and search of a British merchant steamer in the Atlantic, by an American man-of-war, may not be without interest to your readers, I subjoin the particulars of such an event, which happened to the vessel in which I am a passenger, on Saturday, the 29th of November last:

The *Thistle* is a screw steamer of 200 tons register. She was built on the Clyde three years ago for the Glasgow and Londonderry Steampacket Company, in whose service she has acquired the reputation of being the fastest screw steamer sailing from the Clyde. She was bought by her present owners in October last, and, after undergoing a thorough overhaul, left the Bramley Moor Dock, Liverpool, Thursday, the 20th ult., for Nassau, New-Providence. She left England with a very valuable cargo, 190 tons in weight, and quite also carried upward of 400 tons of coal. She was commanded by an able and experienced Captain, (G. M. MAXTED,) and was manned by a numerous and efficient crew (in all about thirty.) Notwithstanding she experienced some very bad weather, more especially accomplished the first stage of her journey, and came to an anchor in Funchal Bay, Madeira, about noon on Wednesday, Nov. 26. On the 27th she steamed inward the island about, and passed a large screw steamer, apparently a man-of-war, whose ports corresponded to the description of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*. This vessel was distant from the land about six miles, and on seeing the *Thistle* anchor she went about and again put to sea. On shore, conjectures were rife as to whether the stranger might not be the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, expected at Madeira.

Immediately after her arrival the *Thistle* commenced taking in the coal for which she had stopped at the Island, and the day passed without further intelligence of the suspicious-looking stranger. About 9 P. M. Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Leopard*, seven days from Plymouth, and bound to China, came into the roads, also for coal, and anchored outside of the *Thistle*. The smaller of both vessels proceeded steadily all the succeeding day (Thursday,) and about dusk the large screw steamer was again off the bay, but, as before, she again gave a wide berth to the *Thistle*. *By noon next day (Friday) the Thistle is to sail from Madeira*, and the last ton of coal was being lifted on board for the voyage. All her departure was fixed for the following morning, but it was decided in the afternoon the Portuguese authorities—stationed on the Loo Fort (an isolated fortified rock in the bay) signaled that an American man-of-war was standing in, and soon after the vessel of the two preceding days steamed majestically into the roads, the Stars and Stripes floating from her mizzen peak. She was a large three-masted wooden screw steamer, with a square-rigged foremast, and her mizzen mast was telescopic rigged. She apparently carried a broadside of six or seven heavy guns, with several large pivot guns on deck. She was supposed by many on shore to be the *Tuscarora*, but it was only conjecture, as no name was to be seen on her stern or elsewhere. She did not pay the customary salute to either the Portuguese or British flags, but steamed silently to an anchorage, a little ahead of the *Thistle* and astern of the *Leopard*. Immediately after her arrival she was boarded by the American Consul, and soon after commenced to coal, her coppers flying orders that the coaling should be finished by midnight. Considering the *Thistle's* disqualification, it was not unnatural that she should keep a sharp lookout on her formidable neighbor, and several times during the night one of the Federal vessel's boats commanded by an officer after having quietly pulled alongside, was detected attempting to engage the *Thistle's* lookout in conversation.

With sunrise on Saturday morning the *Thistle* got up her steam and her anchor, and, passing between the two war ships, dipped her ensign in salute as she passed each. The American took no notice of the compliment. The Englishman did, and dipped his ensign in return. The *Thistle* had not steamed more than a mile from her anchorage, every one on board intently watching the American (who had kept steam up all night), when the cable was seen to run through his hawse-hole, and he headed in chase of the *Thistle*. He had slipped his cable, attaching thereto a buoy, that he might save the time necessary to weigh anchor. The *Thistle* held on her course, and, going at full speed, gained rapidly on her pursuer, getting almost beyond range. The *Thistle* would now be distant about five miles from Funchal, the American about three miles, though in the fine clear atmosphere the distance did not seem nearly so great. The American, now seeing that he was much inferior to the English steamer in speed, fired a bow-gun as a signal for the latter to stop, and Capt. MAXTED, (of the *Thistle*,) wishing to be overhauled while he could still claim the protection of the *Leopard*, obeyed the summons, and hove to. The Yankee bore down at full speed, his ports open, and guns run out, while his ports and hammock nettings were filled with officers as his crew crowded to look at their cause, and possibly to glean over their prospective prize. When a very short distance from the *Thistle* the American stopped, and a boat containing an armed boarding party of two officers and eleven men shoved off. As they neared the *Thistle* the word "Tuscarora" was discernible on their cap bands, and doubt became a certainty when the First Lieutenant of the American boarded the *Thistle*, and announced that Capt. CRAVEN, commanding the United States steam sloop-of-war *Tuscarora*, had detached him to board and search the *Thistle*, having learnt that she had carried ammunition and other articles contraband of war for the use of the rebels in the Southern States. The English red ensign now flew at the mizzen, and the Union Jack from the *Leopard's* foretop, and Capt. MAXTED having told the Lieutenant that his information was erroneous, pointed to the ensign, and said that, as she was a British vessel, and had a British clearance from one British port to another, he would, if necessary, claim the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Leopard*. The Lieutenant, (who was apparently a German,) with more emphasis than courtesy, expressed his contempt for the flag and protection so invoked, and demanded a sight of the ship's papers, addition to his crew, and threatened to employ force if necessary; and he declared, if he found there was anything contraband of war on board, he would seize the vessel as a United States prize. A set of bills of lading being handed him, he stepped into the cabin to peer them, though he seemed to understand nothing about such documents, and he very speedily got quite confused among the invoices of coffee, tea, brandy, &c., with which he was so accommodatingly plied. Giving up the perusal in despair, he said he would have a look at the cargo, when he was reminded that upward of 200 tons of coal would first have to be removed. He professed not to care for this labor, and was proceeding *to order the search, when he was advised to be quick, as the Leopard was approaching.* Signals were now rapidly exchanged between the Lieutenant on the *Thistle* and the officers on the *Tuscarora's* poop, and the Lieutenant's note-book was sent back to the *Tuscarora* by the boat of the latter vessel.

During the Lieutenant's inspection of the *Thistle's* papers the American boat's crew had commenced to chaff the crew of the *Thistle*, who, nothing loth, kept up the wordy war. One of the *Thistle's* mates, the late boatswain of the Confederate steamer "290," asked if the *Tuscarora's* crew had made much prize money this Fall. A Yankee in the boat "reckoned they hadn't turned a cent." "Oh," responded the mate, "You're not half sharp. The *Alabama's* men have each made a little fortune off the New-York folks." "Oh," said the Yankee in the boat, "we should like to fall in with that pirate SEMMES. Do you think he is near this?" "No chance of his being in these latitudes," replied the mate, "or the *Tuscarora* daren't have ventured down. "Some of the Britishers expressed their wish to be "in the land of cotton," and their intention of living and dying "in Dixie," while an Irishman in the boat suggested that they maybe hadn't to get there first," and so on. All this time the Federal steamer had been moving slowly round and round the *Thistle*, which had remained stationary. In a few minutes after the boat had been sent back to the *Tuscarora*, it returned with instructions to the Lieutenant to repair on board his own vessel, and, as no orders to the contrary had been given, the *Thistle* resumed her journey. No countenances ever displayed disappointment more strongly than did those of the ill-looking and motley crew (apparently of every nation) of the *Tuscarora's* boat, as they pulled back to their own ship, and

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Cherry Corner—The Floating Bar.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Paths of the Martyrs.

WALLACK'S—A Barrier of Ants.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.) Church's New Picture, Under Willard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Continued Scenes of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Curious Rats showpiece and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Clowns and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Rogues Physiognomy.

DODWORTH'S ACADEMY—Grand Concert.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lawrence Gas.

BAKER'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 625 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only information we have from the army of the Potomac is that the rebels were yesterday zealously at work strengthening and extending their defences.

We have an intimation from Memphis that the Mississippi Expedition, under McClernand and Porter, has gone to Little Rock, Ark., and that the capture of that place has probably already been effected.

It is said that the rebels have completed a formidable ram at Little Rock, Arkansas, which may take advantage of the present high water in the river to make a dash upon our vessels.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Cairo that Gen. Sherman is charged with having detained the steamers coming up from Vicksburgh in order to conceal his misfortune; to have opened and read letters of correspondents there, and to have suppressed some of them. He also threatened to put correspondents in front and rear, carrying powder.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have been arrested by the Confederate authorities for again risking an engagement near Van Buren, when he was ordered to hurry on to Vicksburgh.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Gen. Grant's army has been marched to Memphis, where it will embark and take part in the operations for the reduction of Vicksburgh.

Nineteen rebel officers, including one Major, five Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived in Nashville on Tuesday, Jan. 6. Six hundred captured soldiers were also brought in at the same time.

A dispatch from Washington to an evening paper stated that the papers recently captured by our blockading fleet comprise some very important dispatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell and others in Europe. They give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They also furnish the strongest statements of the desperate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief, either by European interference or by dividing the Free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Government, they must give up their bad cause for lost. These dispatches arrived at Washington on Tuesday. They were put up in a tin box, lined with lead at one end, so as to sink quickly in an emergency. The Government is strongly urged to make public these captured dispatches, and will do so as soon as certain special information contained in them is made use of.

We have received a batch of Southern papers of all descriptions and dates; from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* and *Chronicle* to the Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, and the Richmond *Dispatch*, *Enquirer*, *Whig*, and Petersburgh *Express*, as late as Jan. 10. Maj.-Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has made a report of his unsuccessful efforts to check Gen. Forrer's recent advance to Cobbsboro. He regrets that the "grand army of invasion did not remain long enough in the interior for us to get at them," and acknowledges a loss of the forces under his command of 71 killed, 396 wounded and 400 missing. Jeff. Davis made a brief speech at Raleigh, N. C., on Jan. 8, as he was returning from his Southwestern tour, and he was followed by W. L. Yancey, who expressed the opinion that "this was no time to change servants," from which it would appear that the time must be drawing near when a Confederate States Senator is to be elected from Alabama. The female refugees from the North reached Petersburgh on Jan. 9, amid great rejoicings on the part of their friends who had assembled at the depôt to greet them. The Richmond papers have much to say about the enforcement of the conscription act. No one, of the legal age, can venture outside his own door "without being surrounded by fearful bayonets," as the *Whig* expresses it. Hon. Geo. E. Badger sustained a paralytic stroke at Raleigh on Jan. 4. He was in a critical condition at last advices, although he seemed to be improving.

A correspondent writing from New-Orleans, under date of Jan. 3, states that a special order had just been issued directing three of the gunboats to proceed up the river as far as Baton Rouge, in anticipation of a forward movement at an early day. Several regiments, which were to encamp at Carrollton, had also been ordered to the same point. Maj.-Gen. Augur will command the grand division in the advance upon Port Hudson, and the brigades will be commanded respectively by Brig.-Gen. Weitzel, and Acting Brig.-Gen. Dwight, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth Massachusetts.

The Washington *Republican* reaffirms its statements regarding the extraordinary efforts making in England to equip blockade runners, and alleges that the Navy Department not only verifies the story which it recently published, but asserts that the number of vessels already purchased there is above forty. As soon as the names of these vessels are received they are dispatched to the proper authorities on the coast.

Col. Aaron W. Wall was yesterday elected United States Senator by the New-Jersey Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John R. Thompson.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, as United States Senator from Maryland, in place of Hon. James A. Pearce, was presented, and he appeared and took the oath of office. The House bill, granting aid to Missouri in emancipating her slaves, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment. The bill to consolidate regiments in the field was reported back from the Military Committee; also a bill relative to employes in the Quartermaster-General's office; also a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department. The Resolution on the "Conduct of the War" was instructive to make inquiry relative to the transportation of disloyal persons, male and female, in vessels under the control of the War Department. The joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians, was made a special order for Wednesday, the 21st inst. The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then debated until the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed. It authorizes the issue of a hundred millions in Treasury notes. A resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Simon Stevens before the bar of the House for contempt in refusing to answer a question when before the Committee on Government Contracts, as a witness. A bill to provide for a military and postal road between Washington and New-York, was introduced, and referred to the Special Committee on the subject. The House considered the resolutions introduced by Mr. Wright, of Indiana, declaring the rebellion without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion, &c. Mr. Vallandigham addressed the House at length, urging that the war ought not to continue, and that the reunion is possible and inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of public men and the people. This was a war of the Yankee and the Southron—the Cavalier and the Roundhead. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, replying, characterized his colleague's speech as another apology for rebellion. He did not believe that Mr. Vallandigham was authorized by his master Jeff. Davis, to say that the Union would be restored if we disbanded our army. Mr. Wright pointed to Southern declarations to show that the rebel mind was fixed against reunion. He would not have peace on dishonorable terms, but would fight for an undivided country and the life of an empire. He declared that neither the rebels of the South, or their aiders and abettors in the North, were his brethren. *Some of his patriotic remarks were applauded.* At the conclusion of his speech the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, no public business of importance was done. An Executive session was held, which only lasted a few minutes.

In the Assembly, the seventy-fourth ballot for Speaker was reached, without an election. An attempt was made by the Democrats to entangle the candidates in a debate, but it failed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *China* arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool on the 3d and Queenstown on the 4th inst., with advices from Europe two days later. There is nothing new relative to the American question, if we except a report that the rebel Government had appointed an agent in England to obtain a loan. The London *Times* favors the idea of receiving emancipated slaves in the West Indies. The French Emperor, at his reception on the 1st inst., made no allusion to American affairs. There was very little change to note in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained about the same as before reported. The latest quotation for Consols was 92¼@92¾.

The funeral obsequies of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher attracted an immense concourse of people to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The commemorative sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and was an eloquent tribute to the life and virtues of the deceased. Many of the prominent clergymen of this City, Brooklyn, and several other places, were in attendance. The remains will be taken to New-Haven to day, for interment in the burial grounds attached to Yale College.

Last evening the members of the Board of Education held their first meeting during the present year. After some business of a routine character had been transacted, the officers for the current year were elected. Mr. McLaughlin, of the Seventeenth Ward, moved that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the *Daily Transcript* and New-York *Leader*, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Second Lieut. Jacob Hoffman, First New-Jersey Cavalry, according to the Newark *Advertiser*, has been dismissed the service by order of Major-Gen. Burnside, for having, on the 24 of December, while in command of a cavalry picket, by his negligence, permitted his party to be on that day surprised by the enemy, himself and a number of his men to be captured, with a loss of horses, arms and accoutrements. The Commanding General, in the order of dismissal, says he cannot permit the welfare of the army to be put in peril by the negligent and faithless performance of duty by those who are placed as guards and sentinels to warn it of the approach of danger.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has sent to the Legislature a long message touching the condition of the Reserve corps from that State. It sets forth clearly the nature of the organization, its present condition, the difficulties concerning promotions under existing laws, the correspondence in reference thereto, and the necessity for adopting some measures, under legislative sanction, for correcting the existing difficulties. It also exhibits the efforts made by the Governor to have the division sent to Pennsylvania for a brief period, to recruit its shattered ranks and correct the defects of organization.

The water in the Morris Canal on the levels in Newark, has been drawn off for the Winter. Owing to the mild weather, the river remains open, and navigation is continued without interruption.

A few days since a party of boys who were playing ball near Millstone, N. J., discovered under a barn a parcel wrapped in a handkerchief marked with the name of James Rowand, who was murdered at Princeton some weeks since. The bundle contained, among other articles, the key of Mr. Rowand's safe. This will be a strong point in the case against Lewis, now in the Mercer Jail, charged with the murder.

Five thousand dollars' worth of dilapidated city shinplasters have been already destroyed by the Mayor and Chamberlain of Albany.

In noticing the story that the firm of Winans Brothers had been underbid by a French firm, and thus lost the job of keeping in repair the great Russian railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow, the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Russian Government offered the American firm a large sum above that to be paid to the French contractors, if they would continue to operate the road, but it was refused, the Messrs. Winans considering that their bid was as low as the magnitude of the work would justify. Eight Baltimoreans left with the other Americans, and several have arrived home, but the majority of them stopped in England, and are employed by the Messrs. Winans in the construction of a large iron vessel, after the plan of the "cigar steamer" built in this city.

A letter from one of the crew of the United States bark *J. L. Davis*, dated off Apalachicola late in December, states that there had been fourteen cases of yellow fever on board the vessel, five of which had proved fatal. It was expected that the bark would go to St. Joseph's, and reach the North in the latter part of February.

Messrs. Groves & Gardner, Commission Merchants of Baltimore, have recently suffered the loss of $25,000 through the dishonesty of a clerk, John Tyson, who collected that amount of the Government in Wasnington, sold the draft, which was payable about Jan. 1, to a banking-house in that city, and then left for New-Brunswick, N. J., where his wife and child were living. He remained at that place but one day, and then came to this City, where he bought gold with his greenbacks, and at once left for Canada. It is supposed that he has made good his escape to Europe by this route. Other delinquencies have been discovered, which will run up losses sustained, by various parties through his agency, to $70,000.

There was a further rise in gold coin yesterday to 147¼ per cent. The Stock market was active, but prices on the average were no higher than on yesterday.

Breadstuffs opened lifelessly and buoyantly yesterday, but closed heavily. Cotton was in lively demand, as were other staples. Whisky, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Manilla Hemp, and the principal kinds of hog products at former prices. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool and Petroleum were in fair request. Less extensive freight engagements were reported.

Howls of Secessionism Against New-England.

Hon. S. S. Cox, Congressman from Ohio, on Tuesday evening, before the Democratic Association, sounded, to the best of his small capacity, a regular war-whoop against New-England. In itself the demonstration was too senseless to deserve notice—a piece of sound and fury, signifying nothing. But it is a notable fact that the late utterances of many of the Democratic leaders, both on the platform and through the Press, have been pitched on precisely the same key, and that much of even Gov. Seymour's message was in a similar strain, though of course subdued in tone. The rebel spokesmen too, of late, have opened anew against New-England. We do not say there is any concerted plan between the rebel and the Democratic leaders, but it is plain that there are chords in the breasts of both which vibrate very much alike. For a certain range, at least, they are in complete sympathy.

From the outset, the rebel leaders have sought to make a friend of the Northwest, and attach it to their cause. The motive is plain enough. The defection of the Northwest from the old Union would give the Southern Confederacy a vastly better chance of establishing its independence. It would also, after that independence were established, secure the Confederacy from the dangers that must attend the ever-increasing superiority of the undivided North in population and power. It would, moreover, greatly facilitate some amicable arrangement respecting the command of the Mississippi and its tributaries—the most difficult and dangerous of questions. Alexander H. Stephens, in his celebrated corner-stone speech, giving in his adhesion to the Confederacy, declared that "it is not beyond the range of possibility, and even probability, that *all* the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate that way." But even if that expectation were not realized, and those States did not in the end actually join the Confederacy, their separation from the East could not but inure greatly to its benefit. Thus far their endeavor to accomplish this has failed miserably. It would be hard to find in all history a more ridiculous contrast between the sounding terms of a popular appeal and the result, than was presented in Bragg's "Proclamation to the Northwest" last September, as he marched up to the Ohio, and its actual reception. But the end is too important to be given up. Jeff. Davis is still strong in the faith, as he proclaimed before the Mississippi Legislature, three weeks ago, that "from the Northwest will come the first gleams of peace." Every art and device to alienate the West from the East will be exhausted. The favorite idea now is to try the effect of a combined howl against New-England. The rebel leaders and their sympathizers take their cue in this matter, as they have in every other, from the Nullification chapter of 1830; and have fallen back upon the same means then used, which Mr. Webster, in his memorable reply to Hayne, termed the "new crusade against New-England." This would not be worth minding, were it confined to Southern traitors. But when party leaders at the North, who still claim to be loyal, join in it, it has a significance which must be heeded.

The main complaints are two—that New-England has an undue share of political power in the Federal Senate, and that it is the hot-bed of radicalism and intolerance.

Now, first, it is not true that the six New-England States have been especially favored in Senatorial representation. True, they are small in territorial area, but they average a much larger population than the eleven Confederate States. By the census of 1860, the combined white population of the former was 3,110,692, averaging 518,448 to each State; while the combined white population of the latter, including Virginia undivided, was 4,449,403, averaging only 404,496 to each State. Yet the former had twelve Senators at Washington, the latter twenty-two. Rhode Island, the smallest of the New-England States, in population, showed more than twice the white population of Florida; Vermont, the next smallest, 28,000 more than South Carolina; and Massachusetts, the largest, showed 164,000 more than Virginia, the largest Southern State, and 88,000 more than Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas combined. In the face of such figures, the pretence by Southern men, and Southern sympathizers, that New-England has an undue advantage in the Senate, is the extreme of impudence. New-England actually sustains as much disadvantage, relatively to the Southern States, from the State equality representation in the Senate, as from the three-fifths slave representation in the House and Electoral College.

The other charge—that New-England is peculiarly radical and intolerant—can have no meaning except as referring to Slavery. Irrespective of that, it can easily be shown that no part of the country is more conservative or more liberal. Its State Constitutions have been changed little from the old models than any others in the North—and to this day remain free from the most radical of all innovations, a popularly-elected judiciary. The legislation of its various States, touching finance, corporations, the relations of creditor and debtor, the domestic relations, popular education, and all the great civil and social concerns, has been, to say the least, as cautious and as soundly based, in the main, as the legislation of any States of the Union. Repudiation was never even so much as whispered in New-England. Fillibusterism never got there a moment's serious hearing. "Young America," the base-born offspring of the degenerate days of the Republic, received its breath and first its life elsewhere. In its relations to the Western States, New-England has always manifested the most enlarged and liberal spirit; both in legislation, by supporting their internal improvement measures and their pre-emption and homestead bills, and in private appropriations and contributions for their academies, colleges and churches. In the Federal Government, no part of the country has exhibited greater loyalty. In fact it has gone into history that none answered the first call of the President with such promptness, and none has more completely come up to the mark in every subsequent requisition. Nowhere has there been less factious, nowhere a purer and more wholesouled devotion.

As regards Slavery, New-England, undoubtedly, has been less tolerant toward the institution than any other part of the country. She has discussed its character and tendencies with as earnestness nowhere else displayed. If Slavery has suffered from this, it speaks but very poorly for Slavery, for it is only the false and the evil that discussion can damage. But even if New-England had erred in this respect, the present would be the last time in the world to denounce her for it, when the Republic is engaged in putting down the most hideous and wicked rebellion the earth ever saw, which this same Slavery has engendered. The worst that New-England ever said against the institution does not come up to the enormity of the crime it has actually committed. When Slavery succeeds in purging itself from all responsibility for this rebellion, then, and not until then, may New-England be held to answer for her hate.

But let the rebels and the fractionists howl on. Nothing will come of it. They may as well bay the moon.

Attacks on the Public Credit.

There is no man, who has a particle of public spirit or of patriotic feeling, who does not, in a crisis of such magnitude as that in which we now find ourselves, experience a good deal of pain in calling down public reprobation even upon those faults and follies of the Government of which it has been undeniably guilty. No Government, and, above all, no popular Government, has ever carried on a contest such as this, without committing every day a thousand blunders; and as popular Government derives all its strength from the popular support, he who excites or endeavors to excite one jot more popular distrust of it, or popular reprobation of its acts, than is plainly necessary to correct its errors, or increase its vigilance, affords just as effectual aid to the enemy as though he got up a panic in the ranks on the day of battle.

There is just the same difference between the candid criticism of men who wish well to the National cause, and the malignant exaggeration of all evils and of all mistakes, which is now the staple of democratic comment on the war, that there is between conservative surgery and experimental dissection of the living subject. Among the volunteer doctors who hurried to the field of battle at Antietam, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, there were large numbers who, having cut off as many legs and arms as possible, refused to dress any wounds, and left immediately for home. To use the words of one of the medical directors, their only motive in visiting the scene of slaughter was "a morbid lust for amputation." And the spirit of these worthies was precisely that which now animates a large number of our Democratic writers and lecturers. They descant on the sufferings of the nation, gloat over each spasm, stick their knives and probes into each wound, rub their hands in glee, as the symptoms seem to aggravate, and brag of their skill in predicting the precise moment of dissolution, with all the exultation and ribaldry of a party of medical students investigating the seat of vitality in a dog or a rabbit.

Our cotemporary, the *World*, plays a prominent part in these attempts to shake public confidence, not only in the manner of conducting the war, for this were a small matter, but in its justice and expediency. It is impossible to deny that it finds abundant material in the events of the last two years for a good deal of detraction and abuse of the Administration. This too, is of no great consequence, because if the triumph we should win were worth the paper and ink spent in winning it, it would be easy to show that no Government has ever carried on a war such as ours without furnishing abundant ammunition for the light artillery of such opposition journals as it is, and such opposition orators as Vallandigham and Cox, and Fernando Wood. But when national finances are in a position of such difficulty and peril as ours at this moment, and when the slightest panic on the part of the public would be sufficient to change a position of extreme peril into one of utter ruin, we have a right to protest against attempts such as that made by the *World* yesterday to aggravate the difficulties of the situation by comments which not only display great malignity but great ignorance of the subject. It abuses Mr. Stanton for his "bad political economy," and then gives us the following precious specimen of its own:

"If Mr. Stanton had perceived the full significance of his comparison to the enormous public debt of Great Britain—a debt which has so long been the financial wonder of the world—he would have added that, in the pressure of the hostile, our debt would be not half equal, but fully equal to that of England, inasmuch as the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate."

We did suppose that everybody, not omitting that accomplished person, "every schoolboy," who had ever heard of political economy, knew that taxes can only be, and always are, paid out of income; and that all income is derived from two sources, wages of labor, or interest on capital. Now, both the wages of labor and interest on capital are in this country double what they are in England. Where the laborer there gets fifty cents a day, he gets a dollar here; where the capitalist there realizes three or four per cent., he realizes seven or eight here. So that this oppressive paying about seventy cents on the National debt, stamp burdens, &c. &c. as far as income is concerned, is precisely the same proportion as Great Britain, and Mr. Stanton's comparison is perfectly accurate.

The *World* then shows that our prospective debt of $3,000,000,000, if divided among the heads of families of five persons, would amount to $410 for each; and then follows the following model piece of clapping and sophistry:

"If every such head of a small family were entitled to-morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of $410, there would be end there at the frugal family dinner. To furnish such a sum would be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell only on one such family in ten, or one such family in five, by dint of scraping together and borrowing, the requisition might be met. But where every frugal family in the land is under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling superfluous articles, or appealing to the laxity of creditors, a man cannot depend on his neighbors to help him through, as he would in an emergency which fell on less stones. It may be said that the Government does not ask him to pay that much, only to lend it, but it really amounts to the same thing."

Now let us apply this eminent financial theory to the case of Great Britain. Her population is 30,000,000, and her national debt is £800,000,000, so that each person owes about £26 of it; but as it is only heads of families who can be made pay, and as the average family is five persons, it follows that each head of a family owes £130, or about $650. This is a pretty large sum for every British father to be burdened with, and if the *World* be right, owing it is just the same thing as having to pay it. But, we should like to know how many "faces at frugal British family dinners" have been made "sad" by the national debt during the last fifty years? How many Englishmen are there stupid enough to imagine that when Government raises a loan it is just the same thing as calling on every man in the country for instant payment of his share of the public debt? Does not, in fine, the fact that British credit stands higher than any in the world, and that the British Government can at this moment procure larger loans than any other, on more favorable terms, prove conclusively that the largest public debt does not embarrass an enterprising, growing and industrious people, as long as they are loyal to their engagements, and stand by their Government unfiedly in times of great peril and difficulty? The only security for any national debt is in the spirit and self-cohesion of the people; and those who seek to impair them at such a crisis as this, by fallacies, misstatements and false prophecies, are simply instigators of repudiation, and thus worse enemies of the country than either Davis or Lee.

The Paper Duty.

The paper-makers are encouraged by the vote in Congress laying on the table Mr. Conkling's motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the petitions to reduce the duty on imported paper. They foresee in this a prolongation of the monopoly they have established, and are drawing still tighter the bonds of the combination by which they hold it. The price of paper is likely to go up again. For the last few weeks it has been stationary, with a downward tendency.

What valid reason Mr. Morrill and his associates in Congress can give for retaining the present enormous rates of duty on paper, we cannot imagine. It yields no revenue, for it is absolutely prohibitory. With exchange at 50 and the duty at 35 per cent., it is impossible to import paper even to compete with the enormous price fixed by the paper-makers' combination. Reduce the duty to 10 or 15 per cent., and the Government could derive a revenue from it. Mr. Morrill prefers, apparently, to forego revenue from imports, and saddle publishers with these ruinous prices, and then tax them in every possible way to make up the deficiency. This may be statesmanship, but it looks a good deal more like stupidity.

The paper-makers demand *protection*. Their business will be ruined, they say, if foreign paper is admitted at lower rates. If it is necessary that they should be protected at the expense of everybody else, and even at the expense of Government itself, their claim may be valid. Hitherto the principle asserted has been that the tariff was intended for *revenue*, and that it ought *incidentally* to protect home industry, for the benefit, not of the manufacturers alone but of the whole community. But now revenue is to be sacrificed, not a dollar of duty is to be collected, publishers of all classes are to be impoverished, and everybody who reads anything is to be taxed enormously for the privilege, in order that the makers of paper may be "protected."

The pretence that they require any such extravagant protection we believe to be utterly groundless. Why should they? Rags are admitted free of duty, and their price has not risen to any great extent abroad. Their advance here was mainly the consequence, not the cause, of the forced advance in the price of paper. An immense quantity of raw material has been brought into use within the last few months, and this is still going on, and very heavy cargoes are on their way from abroad. The paper-makers, through their combination, will keep prices at the highest possible point—which will be a trifle above the price at which it can be imported. Paper such as we are compelled to pay 18 and 20 cents a pound for here, can be bought in Belgium and even London for 9 or 10. Why should it be produced so much more cheaply there than here, when rags can be imported free of duty?

What is wanted is such a reduction of the duty on foreign paper as will *subject our paper-makers to a competition fair in itself, and which they cannot control by combinations among themselves*. A duty of 10 or 15 per cent. will give them all the protection they actually need or can reasonably ask,—while it will yield a revenue to the Government, and break up a combination which weighs most oppressively upon the whole reading community. There is no side-nothing commercial, nothing which is not, for the interest of the Government and the country,—nothing which Congress should hesitate for a moment to grant. As a matter of course the paper-makers will struggle against it, and we learn, on good authority, that they have raised a large sum of money to be used in defeating it. We can only appeal to the good sense of Congress, on the basis of the public good.

Rights and Wrongs of Authors.—We publish this morning the points of Judge Sherman's opinion in the case of Bourcicault vs. Fox, involving important questions of copyright. The controversy, as will be recollected, arose out of the copyright of the play called "The Octoroon," and the questions are of great importance to all literary men, but especially to dramatic authors.

The defendants denied Bourcicault's right to a copyright, on several grounds, but we need call attention to only two of them. They claimed that the play was founded on Mayne Reid's novel of "*The Quadroon*," and therefore could not be copyrighted. This claim the Judge, after a careful comparison of the two productions, rejects. Starting with the idea that a work may be original in the eye of the law, which is not such in the eye of a critic, he discusses what is that legal originality to which the statute gives protection,—a question of much interest to literary men. In these later days, the stock of incidents and plots has been so far used up, that it becomes a question of importance how far authors are justified, and how far their labor can be protected, in making use of that old material.

Another ground of defence claimed by the defendant was, that the play had been performed in public several times with the consent of the author, before he secured his copyright, and had by this means been dedicated to the public. The Judge overrules this ground also. He holds that the object of the statute was to protect the rights of dramatic authors after their pieces had been printed and published; that while in manuscript they are protected by common law, and that the representation of a play gives no right to others to perform it without the consent of the author. The principle involved in this decision is one which includes all lectures and readings, &c., and gives them protection against the unauthorized use of them by others than their authors.

We are glad to see questions of this sort settled in favor of literary rights. An item in a Parisian letter in one of our cotemporaries, shows how far we are behind the French law in protecting them. Referring to a representation at the opera, mention is made of the fact that the son of the composer gave his profits of inherited author's rights as a subscription to the poor. It is hard enough here for authors themselves to have rights on the representation of their pieces, saying nothing about inherited rights years after the piece was written. We make progress, however, in the right direction.

Union and Rebel Deserters.—In Gen. Wool's "Order No. 9," relating to deserters, which we published yesterday, an earnest appeal is made to patriotic citizens "that they will use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and hand over to the nearest authorities all soldiers who are deserters from their regiments or corps." We understand that this order produced quite a flutter among some of our military visitors yesterday. Some of them fell suddenly sick; others doffed their soldier clothes and reappeared in citizens' costume; some tried to change their countenances by shaving off whiskers, moustache, imperial or goatee; some discovered all at once that their furloughs had expired, and hied away to join their regiments; others reported at headquarters, in hope of clemency; and some, doubtless, burrowed into deeper cellars or crawled into obscurer garrets, to conceal themselves.

Whatever difficulties these cowardly and dishonest fellows may throw in the way, we trust the order will be promptly and sternly enforced. This City is the grand rendezvous for deserters. They have here greater chances of concealment than anywhere else, and by moving from one part of the City to another, may for a long time elude pursuit. They have had pretty much all their own way up to this time. Henceforth let them be subjected to the penalties of military law.

They have been very rigid about this matter of desertion in the rebel army. The different regiments publish in the local papers the names of deserters, and rewards are offered for their being caught. In some cases they are shot, and in others the most severe and disgraceful punishments are inflicted. In the local news published in a batch of papers from various rebel States which we received yesterday, both of these points are frequently illustrated. The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 10th inst. states that ninety-three deserters were that day removed to their regiments from the Richmond prisons, where they had been confined for two months, and that their discipline would be completed in camp by an application of the usual punishments of "bucking," barrel-jackets, stripes, &c. And, with reference to detecting deserters, we reflect a single case from a large number advertised in the Savannah *Republican* of the 8th:

Headquarters First Battalion Infantry, Sharpshooters, Camp Anderson, Dec. 16, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 71: A reward of $25 will be paid for the delivery at this camp, or $15 for the delivery in any jail in the State of Georgia, of each of the following named men, deserters from this battalion:

W. E. Baxter, 19 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, light complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in Mobile, Ala. Enlisted 27th July, 1862, by Major Dunwoody, at the Camp of Instruction, Cobham County, Ga. (There follow other names.)

By order of Major E. H. Arnande.

R. Wayne, First-Lieutenant,
First Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

If some such mode of detecting deserters were adopted by our military authorities, and just punishment inexorably inflicted on them

when caught, the discipline of our army would be more creditable and its reverses fewer. As it is, many regiments are greatly demoralized by this cause, and the strength of our army is depleted by thousands of men.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH.—The fears of those who imagined that the Emperor of the French, at his diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, would announce or hint his purpose of making war on this Government in favor of the rebels, as on a similar occasion, four years ago, he foreshadowed his war with Austria, may now be allayed. The Emperor received the diplomatic body on New Year's day as usual; he listened to a complimentary speech of half a dozen lines from their mouth-piece, the Papal Nuncio; and he replied in a speech of equal brevity, in which his only general remark was an expression of his "desire to live with all the Powers in relations of friendship, so necessary to the security of the present and of the future." We are obliged to his Majesty for the spirit he thus enables us to administer to those in this country who are gifted with weak nerves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

General Wool in Command and at Work.

His Determination to Carry Out the Orders of the Government to the Letter—The Theatres to be Cleared of Lazy Officers and the City and Country of Deserters.

A Thorough-going Provost-Marshal to be Appointed—The Harbors of New-York, Boston, New-Bedford, Portland, &c., &c., to be Put in a State of Defence from Invasion.

The venerable and gallant Gen. WOOL, since on arrival in New-York, now stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel for the present, has lost no time in concentrating his orders into a business plan, and is now engaged at the work for which the Government has selected him. The brave old officer is in the best of health and spirits, and by his suavity of manner will make himself a favorite, not only in this City and State, but also in the New-England States.

From the time he arrived at the St. Nicholas on the evening before, he was, up to 1 o'clock yesterday, visited by many staff and other officers.

The duties of his office are very arduous, and embrace a wide field. He has determined to carry them out to the full satisfaction of the Government, and also for the benefit of the public at large. The Government has invested him with powers of no ordinary latitude, which will not be in any way diminished until the many crying evils which at present affect the army and the country are redressed, and until a more healthy order of things is brought about. Since the commencement of the present rebellion, there never was a time, as Major-Gen. WOOL very justly has remarked, "When more energy and promptitude of action were required;" and instead of permitting officers to loll away their time in theatres and hotels, the field of battle and the field of duty is where they should be. The orders, he states, will be carried out very stringently and effectively. All men on furlough and on pass, are required to report immediately, while deserters will be punished with the utmost severity, should they delay in coming forth from their skulking places. The General has determined that there shall be no means of escape, and the published orders have already created no little consternation and consideration.

APPOINTMENT OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.

The more effectually to carry out his projects and those of the Government, Gen. WOOL has determined upon the appointment of an active, intelligent officer as Provost Marshal. The words of Gen. WOOL are strong and forcible on the performance of his responsible duties, and short as has been his arrival amongst us, they are worthy of being recorded. "I hope to be enabled to perform my duty to my God, to my country, and to my own conscience."

THE HARBORS, PORTS, ETC., OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

The different harbors and forts in his Department will be put in a perfect state of defence, while the minor places of refuge, in time of war from a foreign invading foe, will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. "No," said the valiant General, "from Fort Columbus and Governor's Island to the most inferior place of defence, I shall give them my strict attention, and they shall receive my special notice, so that if European interference takes place, we may be armed and secured against it." The forts on the sea coast are to be strongly fortified, and will at once be strengthened and put in an invulnerable state of defence.

HIS STAFF AND THEIR DUTIES.

Gen. WOOL, after a lengthened conversation on the performance of his duties, concluded by saying: "I trust I have an efficient, active, patriotic and intelligent Staff of officers in my Department, whom I can depend upon under all circumstances and in every emergency; and while I shall feel it to be my duty to pull well for the Government and behalf of the country, I shall take care that they will cooperate with me, and I have no doubt whatever but they will discharge their duties faithfully."

It will thus be seen that it will not be the General's fault if the duties which come under his control are not effectually and efficiently attended to. After the organization of the local duties at headquarters, Gen. WOOL proposes an official tour through the Department at large.

Arrival of City Fathers in Washington.

The Committee of the Common Council that left this City Tuesday evening for Fredericksburgh, to recover the body of Adjutant LAVY, of the Fifty-second Regiment, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. At 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alderman FARLEY received the following dispatch from the Chairman of the Committee:

We have had interviews with the President and Secretary of War, and are promised an escort to our regiment (for a flag of truce,) at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

F. L. A. BOOLE.

Alderman FARLEY replied as follows:

We are happy to hear that you arrived safe; be careful where you go to Fredericksburgh that G. W. Sawin don't take you. It is reported here that you went after Richmond. I hope to hear from you to-morrow.

T. FARLEY.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Great Britain, Jan. 14, 1863:

Pentz & Gain	$45 50
A Soldier in the Army of the Potomac	5 00
Edward W. Weiss	20 00
Cash, through Rev. S. L. Tierney	5 00
Mary W. Allen, Jamaica Plains	1 00
W. C. Rhinelander	250 00
Lispenard Stewart	100 00
A. R. Wetmore	100 00
Total	$529 50

A. A. LOW, Treasurer,
No. 81 Burling-slip.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. LYMAN BEECHER

Sermon on the Occasion by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven.

Immense Throng of People at Plymouth Church.

The Remains to be Interred in Yale College Grounds.

That Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, whose death was announced in the TIMES of Sunday, must have held a prominent place in the affections of the people among whom he had ministered during his many years' service as a Gospel preacher—and that he also was second to none in the esteem of the citizens of Brooklyn, was fully evinced yesterday, by the spontaneous outpouring of the people, who filled Plymouth Church on the occasion of his obsequies. Long before the time appointed for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies, large crowds had gathered in Orange street, eager to gain admission into the church, and when the doors were opened, the throng of humanity that commenced to pour in appeared to be endless. It was not long thereafter when the edifice was packed to its capacity—every nook and corner having an occupant—and the entire assemblage presenting a crop full seldom equaled, and never excelled. Meanwhile, numbers continued to swell the crowd outside, which had been unable to obtain admittance. The clergy had, by special invitation, assembled in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, whence they proceeded to join in the procession, which started from the residence of the deceased and arrived at the church at 2 o'clock P. M. Among the clergymen present, we noticed the Rev. Drs. Hitchcock, A. D. Smith, Hatfield, Ploy, Candeld, Cuyler, Cox, T. A. Mills, and Rev. Messrs. Henry Belden, S. Biles, Fox, Baylis, Gloucester, Baldwin, Holme, and numerous others of this City and Brooklyn, besides clerical representatives of nearly all evangelical denominations from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-York State. The principal mourners were Mrs. Lyman Beecher, widow of the deceased, and his sons Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Chas. Beecher, Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and his daughters Miss Catharine E. Beecher, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Perkins, who were followed by a long train of distant relatives and intimate personal friends of the deceased. On the arrival of the cortège the remains were placed immediately in front of the pulpit, the near relatives sitting front seats, and the ministers occupying the pews which had been reserved for them on each side of the north aisle. The coffin was of rosewood, having an silver handles for the pall-bearers, and on the lid a snow, two wreaths of evergreen, and a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.,
Born Oct. 12, 1775,
Died Jan. 11, 1863.

After a dirge on the organ by Mr. ZUNDER, organist of the Church, the choir chanted, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," &c., which was followed by an affecting prayer by Rev. Dr. STORRS, who also read a number of appropriate selections appropriate to the occasion. This was followed by singing the 677th hymn, (Plym. Col.):

"Why do we mourn departed friends
Or shake at death's alarms."

The commemorative sermon was then preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, (one of the old and intimate friends of the deceased,) as follows:

THE SERMON OF DR. LEONARD BACON.

Dr. BACON took his text from Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th chapter, 57th verse:

"Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

It is not in sorrow that we are assembled. Why should we mourn that he who had more than measured the appointed span of human life, and had ventured on the eighth year beyond his four score years; who had cultived his activity, and even his cognizance of passing events in the great world; who had cultived his own dear remembrance of those who were dearest to him above the dead and the living, gave those who had, with him, watched for death through a long twilight deepening into darkness—has been at length released from the burden and from the prison. Shall we mourn that when, by reason of his strength, he had the survivor's reward, that lingering strength is at last cut off, and he has gone away? Shall we mourn that the assiduity which, with filial tenderness, waited upon him, and which he recognized with responsive attention until consciousness itself had fallen, has now at last been relieved? Let us rather give thanks that the mortal has put on immortality, and that it remains for us only to bury in the bosom of its kindred earth this lifeless clay. In such a death there is no pathetic, or at least no interruption of activity—no anxious bereaved affection; and, more than all the rest, we know that the departed was ready. The tears we shed to-day are tears of love, of gratitude, of homage, of blessed memory, but not of grief. Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ. What is this death but the soul's awakening from a long and restless sleep to its immortality? Following the ancient method of a funeral discourse, I shall improve the occasion by expounding to you the doctrinal statement and reasoning of those inspired words of the Apostle Paul. But I feel that I shall be more likely to do good if I leave those words to make their own impression, and rehearse the life and labors of the eminent servant of Christ who has now gone forever. In so doing I shall draw chiefly on the recollections of my personal acquaintance with him, for, since invited to the duty, I have had time for little more information.

The name of BENEDICT, which has been made for the first time historical, was a respected name a hundred and thirty years before his birth. The house is still in good repair which was occupied by his parents a hundred years ago, near the tree under which the founders of New-Haven first congregated. When that memorable tree had fallen, a block cut from the trunk was the base and support of the anvil of DAVID BACON, the village blacksmith. LYMAN BACON was born Oct. 12, 1775, and his mother lived long enough only to bequeath to the feeble infant to the care of her children and sister. The child weighed but three pounds and a half when conveyed to the home of its foster-parents. How much the world and the Church are indebted under God to the care of that childless couple! LYMAN BACON had the training of a New-England farmer's boy of that day—care, kindness, restraint in the house, invigorating activity out of doors, a little schooling in the Winter, plenty of hard work on the farm in the Summer, daily prayer and reading of the Bible in the family, punctual attendance at the house of God every Sabbath. It was thus that LYMAN BACON has outlived the weakness of his infancy, and grew to sturdy and athletic manhood. What dim consciousness he had of being doomed to intellectual power, I do not know. He himself told me that what first determined him was his hatred of oxen, because their movements were so slow.

Dr. BACON then sketched in most chaste and elegant language, the life of Dr. BACON; the offer and acceptance of a collegiate education from his uncle his father, the preparatory course under the tuition of the Guilford pastor, the commencement of his collegiate course 70 years ago at Yale, under the renowned Dr. Dwight, the finishing of his collegiate course; the study of a course of theology and mental and moral philosophy under the direction of Dr. Dwight; his commencement of ministerial life in the town of Naugatuck 64 years ago; his memorable pastorate at East Hampton, L. I.; the metropolitan conspicuousness which came attendant on his labors there; the vigorous and effective sermons which he preached at East Hampton, and the good results attending the sixteen years of faithful exercise devoted by Dr. BACON to that field. Dr. BACON depicted the military efforts of Dr. BACON with which he was identified at the time that the union was cemented at the killing of HAMILTON by AARON BURR, and said it was that, more than anything else, that made the name of brave old ANDREW JACKSON distasteful to the American people, and hung those malignant clouds around the neck of HARRY CLAY. Dr. BACON spoke of Dr. BACON'S famous sermon at Newark fifty-four years ago, when the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey was sitting. From the time of that sermon, the position of its author as the leading theologian of the New-England School, was established. The current of events began to bear in upon him. In 1826 he was transferred to the church at Litchfield, Conn., and the name of LYMAN BACON became still wider known from that conspicuous station. His active mind was interested in every possible scheme for doing good. The year of his removal was the year in which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions came into existence, partly by his influence, and the Litchfield Society, established by him, was one of the most powerful auxiliaries of the Board. He was an earnest worker in the great temperance reform. He comprehended the great deficiency in the means of educating ministers of the Gospel in our country, and the Connecticut Education Society, with which he was connected, was begun before the American Education Society. He lived to be among the oldest survivors of the Convention of Delegates by which the American Bible Society was formed, in 1816, and of that Convention he was the Secretary. For six years he was a valued and constant contributor to the celebrated religious periodical which he established. His active mind sought various ways of doing good. He was in front of the able theologians who attacked Unitarianism in its strongest hold, and was in its own defence. His Park-street sermons, in confirmation of his pupil and friend, Bishop CHANNING, on the "Dignity, Elights and Duties of Local Churches," was celebrated, as was his sermon of four years later, on "The Faith once Delivered to the Saints," which were among the most effective publications in the controversies of that day. In 1832 he was consolidated in Boston, the fourth church of the Congregational order established in that City. The six and a half years of his labors in Zion were the most intensely exciting of his pastoral life, and though the church edifice has been assigned to other uses, the effectiveness of his labors in that field have been widely recognized. He was specially active there in the temperance reform, and so widely have his writings been circulated, that one Missionary declared that even among the Hottentots, Dr. BACON was regarded as the greatest man in the world.

Dr. BACON gave an interesting history of Dr. BACON'S unsuccessful labors in behalf of the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, the Presidency of which he accepted at the age of 57 years, and secured to that institution a legacy of $50,000. He detailed Dr. BACON'S triumphant defence and acquittal on the charge preferred against him of heresy, hypocrisy and slander, and his retirement from the institution after having seen three hundred preachers sent forth from under his guardian tuition.

Dr. BACON concluded his discourse with an eloquent and touching tribute to Dr. BACON'S public eminence and private virtues, his laborious services in the cause of Christ, his theological attainments, his patient suffering under affliction, and his domestic trials. He read a number of affecting incidents of Dr. BACON'S latest moments, his flashes of sensibility and humor, his unfaltering trust in God, his visions of Heaven, and his almost dying request to be laid by the side of "Brother TAYLOR."

On one occasion, when his daughter was playing with his hair, his face was turned to the window and his whole manner was serene and calm. "Do you know," said she, "that you are a very handsome old gentleman?" Instantly his eye glistened with humor as he said, "Tell me something new. (Laughter.) She read to him a little article which was going the rounds of the papers, called "Working and Waiting Servants." He drew nearer and nearer, and listened with fixed attention, and finally said, "How could you know that was what I wanted? Keep that, keep it, and read it to me often." Speaking of his dear friends TAYLOR and COMMELINE and others, he said, "They are gone, all gone. I am alone, alone." On the 30th of December a transfiguration was vouchsafed to him. He called his wife, and when she came, bade her sit beside me. "I have had a clear vision of Heaven." His countenance was luminous, he continued: I think I have begun to go; but such scenes as I have been permitted to behold! I little thought I should ever see in the flesh. I have seen the King in his Glory. All was swallowed up in God Himself." One of the last indications of life on the day of his death was a mute response to his wife, who repeated

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

He was a good and faithful servant. "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

The sermon being concluded, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, then offered up prayer, which was followed by the hymn *Burridge*—

"What sinners value, I resign."

After which benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. PARSONS.

The religious services being ended, the corpse was borne to the front vestibule of the church, where an opportunity was offered to the relatives and friends to take a last look at the remains, and thousands embraced the opportunity for so doing, after which it was again carried to the late residence of deceased, No. 70 Willow-street, where it will remain until this morning.

The pall-bearers from the church to the residence were:

Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., Rev. Joshua Leavitt, D. D., Rev. John Marsh, D. D., Rev. E. B. Sherman, D. D., Rev. Mr. Spear, D. D., Rev. Mr. Buddington, D. D., Rev. Mr. Bidwell, D. D.

At 9 o'clock this morning the remains will be taken to New-Haven, where they will be interred according to deceased's request, in the burial-grounds attached to Yale College, beside those of his cherished friend and colaborer in the ministry, Rev. Dr. TAYLOR.

Court of Over and Terminer.

Before Judge Leonard.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, a native of Switzerland, 27 years of age, was put on trial in this Court, yesterday, upon an indictment for arson in the third degree, in setting fire to the premises, No. 256 Grand-street, occupied by himself as a dining saloon, on the 1st of August last. The prisoner is defended by H. L. CLINTON, Esq., and the prosecution is conducted by Assistant District-Attorney, S. V. GARVIN. The evidence of Fire Marshal BAKER tended to show that the premises were set on fire by the prisoner for the purpose of getting the insurance. The fire was extinguished before it had fairly got under headway, and the Fire Marshal, on examining the premises, found piles of kindling wood and paper, saturated with camphene, in two different places in the building. He also discovered quite a large quantity of the same and wearing apparel of the prisoner, who, with his family, occupied a portion of the upper part of the house, had been removed the day before the fire to a house in Orchard-street, over a mile distant. A large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and at the close of the testimony for the people, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. CLINTON will open the case for the defence.

Board of Education.

The members of the Board of Education held their first meeting, during the present year, last evening. On motion of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. S. B. H. VANCE, of the Sixteenth Ward, was appointed temporary Chairman.

The members then cast ballots for the election of President for the ensuing year, which resulted in Mr. WILLIAM R. CRIMES, of the Eighteenth Ward, being chosen to the office, who, upon taking his seat, addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my thanks for the honor which, on so many occasions, you have been pleased to confer upon me. Aided by the courtesy and kindness which you have ever extended to me, I shall endeavor to perform its duties with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

No words of mine can magnify the importance and the responsibility of the great trust confided to you by the people. In administration reaches to the little ones clustering around every fireside, and breathes the precious life of knowledge into tens of thousands of our youth. History preserves its record in the pages consecrated to the delineation of human progress.

The whole number of schools within your jurisdiction is 256, at which, during the past year, the whole number of children was 161,336, being an increase of 6,003 over the whole number taught in 1861. The average during the past year has been 96,038, being an increase of 5,634 over the average attendance in 1861. I mention these results as evidence of the increase of public favor and confidence in our labors, and that, too, during a year darkened by many great and oppressing public and private griefs. No tax is paid into the public treasury more cheerfully than the School tax, and of none is the use made by the stewards of the public more satisfactory to the public.

I will call your special attention to the unjust action of the State laws, by which nearly one-half of the State school tax paid by the City of New-York, is retained by the State and distributed in other counties. In 1862, the amount of State school tax paid by the City of New-York was $429,200 10. The amount of this school tax apportioned to the City of New York for the year 1863 was $265,800 04, leaving $163,400 06 retained by the State and distributed in other counties. During the last ten years $1,756,814 03 have in this way been diverted from the City of New-York. Of the sentiment which would be entitled to receive from the State a serious diminution is made as well also of the apparent average attendance, in consequence of only 444 sessions, of three hours each, being held by the schools in the City, instead of 460 sessions.

There are some subjects within our own control to which permit us to call your attention. In the anxiety of scholars for promotion, and of teachers that their schools excel and pass favorable examinations, children of tender years and of delicate organizations are liable to be tasked for more hours and with more study than is consistent with good physical development. This evil has been to a good extent remedied, but still has to be carefully watched and provided against. The child whose mind has been cultivated at the expense of its health and physical progress, sustains a life-long and inexcusable wrong.

Whatever diversity of views may be entertained relative to the origin and conduct of the present war, it is apparent that it is a struggle for our national existence, and in which all the energy and resources of the country are destined to be enlisted. Our distinguished countryman, the former president in this chair, fixed the date on the walls of many of the public houses in Japan the words "Death before dishonor," as a lesson to be taught to their children. Thousands of gallant youth, burning with the inspiration of courage and patriotism taught in the public school, have rallied around the insulted flag of their country, and, alas! too many of the noblest and bravest have sealed their devotion with their lives. The example of the illustrious living, and of the honored dead, will live in the immortal page of history through ages to come. It will be the lesson inscribed in the temple of our hearts, and transmitted to our children. It is the right of the State to be protected by her children, as it is the right of the children to be educated by the State.

Let us strive to do our duty well, when those whom we have taught have done so gallantly. Military instruction of the youth is one of the means of making them most serviceable to the State, and I commend it to your favorable consideration.

Seventy years have passed away since the Bible State of Connecticut first endowed a system of public instruction. During this period it has grown to be a recognized duty on the part of almost every civilized Government. That generous and loyal friend of our country, the youthful Emperor of Russia, having freed millions of his people from the curse of serfdom, is at this moment maturing a system of instruction that shall free them from the bonds of ignorance. The crowning jewels of Moscow are dim compared with the immortal radiance of his acts. It is my earnest hope that, during the sacrifices of the coming year, we may have preserved to us the means of instructing the youth of his great City, and that Providence will kindly smile upon our labors.

After which Mr. THOMAS BOOTH was reelected Clerk, the following gentlemen Committee of Finance:

Orlando F. Smith,	Samuel J. Montgomery,
Jeremiah Welch,	Jacob C. Bogert,
Timothy Brennan,	

and the subjoined the Executive Committee on Free Academy:

Andrew V. Stout,	James L. Miller,
John N. Hayward,	Samuel B. H. Vance,
Richard L. Larremore,	James M. Tuthill,
Bernard Smyth,	

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Education for the present year:

Ward.	Ward.
1.—James Woods,	12.—Charles Boles,
William Jennett.	David S. Jackson, Jr.
2.—James F. Horne,	13.—John E. Trapp,
John P. Huggins.	Chas. G. Shaver.
3.—Edward B. Heath,	14.—Wm. S. Wilhelm,
John Patten.	John Hayes.
4.—Peter Meade,	15.—Edw. Robinson, Jr.,
Felix Murphy.	Erastus C. Benedict.
5.—James M. Tuthill,	16.—Sam'l B. H. Vance,
James B. Dupignac.	Orlando F. Smith.
6.—Timothy Brennan,	17.—James L. Miller,
Owen Kinsey.	John A. McLaughlin.
7.—Bernard Smyth,	18.—Wm. H. Curtis,
Edward L. Carey.	John N. Hayward.
8.—Walter W. Adams,	19.—Patrick Ford,
Sam'l J. Montgomery.	Wm. Hitchman.
9.—Jacob C. Bogert,	20.—James Moore,
James W. Farr.	Edmond Connelly.
10.—Daniel Slote,	21.—Andrew V. Stout,
Jeremiah Welch.	James R. McLean.
11.—Rich'd L. Larremore,	22.—Adm. H. Underhill,
William J. O'Connor.	Frederick Smyth.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Seventeenth Ward, offered a resolution that the proceedings of the Board should be published in the New-York *Tribune* and New-York *Leader*.

After some little discussion pro and con, the motion was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. JAMES A. MILLER was elected Assistant Clerk to the City Superintendent of Schools.

The Board then adjourned.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BANDMANN, a German tragedian of reputation, will make his first appearance on the English stage at this establishment to-night. The occasion is one of unusual interest, and we refer to it in order that the friends of the gentleman may be present to assist. Mr. BANDMANN plays *Shylock* in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice," and will have the support of the best artists of Mr. WENZLER'S company.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Female Complaints
Should be cured.
As they surely can be
By a few doses of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Dr.
SKATING COAT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 7 Vesey-st., (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Harry's Triopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Free Lectures to Ladies, with Experiments and Experiments, at Clinton Hall, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Anklets.—Ladies and Edmonds' Roller
SKATES.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— H. J. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 313 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady in to
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at KILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 307 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Perry's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. As wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 319 Pearl-st., and No. 69 Kilby-st., Boston.

Morgan's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or address stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Polmyer Arm and Leg.—S. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—QUIRAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., CHARLES F. DAVENPORT to GRACE ANNA QUIRAN. No cards.

MARSHALL—ROBERTSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Mr. Durrell, Mr. JAMES MARSHALL to Miss EMMA C., daughter of Andrew J. Robertson, all of this City.

TUPPER—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. S. H. Hopkins, JOSIAH C. HEARTT TUPPER, of New-York, to MARY O., second daughter of P. Ford, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, GEORGE E. BOWMAN, of the firm of Stone, Bowman & Bliss, aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 194 Amity-st., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DRINKW.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, ELLEN L. DRINKW, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 16, from her late residence, No. 43 Downing-st., at 12½ o'clock M.

DRAKE.—In Philadelphia, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 5, Mrs. MARY HUNTLEY LOVE, widow of Joshua Drake, aged 58 years.

FLOYD.—In the lower bay, on Sunday, Jan. 11, on board the propeller *Telfer*, by the giving way of one of the main masts, of her boiler, CHARLES F. FLOYD, youngest son of William A. and Mary Floyd, aged 19 years, 7 month and 5 days.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William H. Taylor, in Monroe-st., between 2d and 3d Streets, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILLALY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, Mr. JOHN GILLALY, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 39 Bushwick, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In Carmansville, on Monday morning, Jan. 12, suddenly, MARY E. HARRISON, beloved wife of Samuel Harrison, aged 31 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 166th-st., north River, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 8, and 166th-st. at 9:30 A. M.

HOLMES.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mrs. REBECCA HOLMES, relict of the late James I. Kempton and William Holmes, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandson, Caleb Pearsall, No. 33 3d-st., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

☞ Newport (R. I.) papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, of inflammation of the lungs, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Charles and Jeannie Hinks, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

Her remains will be taken to PRT RockAWAY, L. I., at 9 o'clock this day, from the residence of her parents, No. 104 Lewis-st.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET ANN, widow of the late John Ireland, in the 53d year of her age.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Leonard-st.

JARDINE.—In Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, THOMAS JARDINE, aged 68 years. The deceased was born in Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Sept. 28, 1797.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Pelham Block, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Dumfriesshire (Scotland) papers please copy.

LITTELL.—GEORGE W. LITTELL, son of the late Caleb M. Littell, in the 42d year of his age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

Boston, in this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, GAMALIEL, relict of P. A. Mosher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 221 4th-st., at 2 o'clock, and from Trinity Church at 3 o'clock, on Friday, Jan. 16, without further invitation.

MCCLELLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, ELOISE MARIA, the wife of C. R. McClellan, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 197 Pacific-st., on Friday morning, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Jan. 12, EMILY, wife of George C. Moore, of Canada West, and daughter of Oliver Toward, Minister of the Gospel.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 233 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 233 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

MILLER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, JOHN MILLER, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

HUNTRISS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 12, JAMES HUNTRISS, LL. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service, at Grace Church, on Friday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., and to accompany the remains afterward to the family vault, at the First Presbyterian Church, in 6th-av.

STANLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, VIRGINIA ARABEL, wife of Albert U. Stanley, and daughter of Samuel Arnold, Esq., of this City, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Zion Church, corner Madison-av. and 36th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHARD.—In Washington, D. C., on Sunday, Dec. 28, of wounds received on Saturday, Dec. 13, in the battle of Fredericksburgh, CHARLES J. SOUTHARD—formerly of New-York City—a native of Sweden, of Co. D, Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, in the 40th year of his age.

TENNOR.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Monday, Jan. 12, of wounds received at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Sgt. N. GARROW TENNOR, Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the Union for interment. All officers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, now in the City, are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, and will be personally notified of the day, on leaving name and address at the office of Messrs Morrison & Sellick, No. 47 William-st.

WINDELL.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, JULIA LOUISA, only daughter of John and Maria Louisa Windell, aged 3 months and 6 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY.—EXTRA CLASS 22.—Jan. 14, 1863.
22, 31, 71, 51, 68, 14, 21, 62, 53, 60, 35, 27.

KENTUCKY, Class 24.—Jan. 14, 1863.
14, 76, 48, 16, 15, 18, 29, 30, 68, 72, 69, 35, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVertisement on eighth page.

HARNDEN EXPRESS
SEND BY THEIR
Great Special Train
TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON
AND
THE WEST.
DAILY, AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M., FREIGHT AND PACKAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Through without Change of Cars.
By this arrangement the Company are enabled to forward freight in
HALF THE FORMER EXPRESS TIME!
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 74 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS
EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:30 P. M.,
FOR
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all kinds of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 49 Broadway, before 4 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run so expressly as to connect with the Great Western Express Trains, leaving Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. next day, and Cincinnati at 6 P. M. next day, thus making the quickest time ever attained between New-York and the West.

Freight taken at reasonable rates, and forwarded with dispatch.

Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so on application at our office, No. 49 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a storeroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment of Skates for men and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; can have the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 117 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, call cakes, &c.; can well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a grown Protestant woman; to wash, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has 170 years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like the above situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 18 West 31st-st., between 6th and 6th aves.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable girl as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread baker; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 187 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 30th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having lived in the best families in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has 170 years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK WISHES a situation as such in a private family; she is thoroughly competent, having lived in the best families in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Apply at No. 10 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable woman; understands all styles of cooking; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 149 West 34th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 180 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman as cook, to assist in washing and ironing; can well take a laundress's place; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 30th-st., in the rear, first floor.

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AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 117 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 163 3d-av., in the fancy store.

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AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, besides baking and pastry; has 170 years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO MOST respectable Protestant girls would like the above situations; have lived in a first-class family in this City for the last four years; has the best of City references as to character and capacity; can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable Scotchwoman; can cook in the best manner. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 18 West 31st-st., between 6th and 6th aves.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist in the coarse washing; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 18th and 16th sts.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate pastry cook and baker of bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 30th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

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AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as plain cook, washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 8 Eldridge-st., near Grand.

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BOOTS AND SHOES FOR SALE.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

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TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS.

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LOST AND FOUND.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURES.

DANCING.

BALLS.

MUSICAL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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LECTURES.

DANCING.

BALLS.

MUSICAL.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHERS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

Joint resolution to annul the treaties and forfeit the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) the resolution was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday, the 21st, with the understanding that the whole subject of reimbursing the State of Minnesota, &c., should then be considered.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was then taken up.

Mr. HALE moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

After discussion of considerable length, the motion was rejected by a vote of 11 yeas to 23 nays.

The bill provides for two additional judges, and for an appeal to the Supreme Court where the amount involved exceeds three thousand dollars.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) moved to strike out the first section, which provides for two additional Judges.

The motion was rejected.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy.

The joint resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue, on the credit of the United States, fifty millions of United States notes, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable on demand, in denominations of not less than one dollar, which notes shall be a lawful and legal tender, like similar notes heretofore authorized and receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and the payment of the principal and interest on the public debt. The issue of notes herein provided for shall be deducted from the amount in any bill now pending, or which may hereafter be passed by Congress.

Mr. STEVENS said he had learned, both here and in the Senate, that the main bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government would not probably be passed within two weeks. Hence this bill was introduced.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) suggested that the resolution be amended so as to provide for the issue of a hundred millions of United States notes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that as SIMON STEVENS, while before the Select Committee on Government Contracts, had refused to answer a question propounded to him, "as to the terms and conditions of the labor contract for storing and delivering foreign goods in New-York, and as to how much he (STEVENS) had received for the same," therefore that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring SIMON STEVENS before the bar of the House of Representatives, for contempt of its authority.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a military and postal road between Washington and New-York.

Referred to the select committee on the subject.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. WRIGHT'S resolutions declaring the rebellion deliberately wicked and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities for which they were originally entitled. The question pending being on Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly reviewed the efforts at compromise during the session of 1860 and 1861, the beginning of the war, the scenes which followed, his own position and the failure of the war. He then maintained that reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. Arguing the question at length, from history, and citing many examples, he insisted that physical causes all tended to that event, that there was no radical difference in the white race to prevent it, that all the original causes which led to Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures and laws of defence, interests and domestic tranquility—all still existed in full force; and some of them were much stronger than at first: and, further, that artificial causes had sprung up since, the works of improvement, multiplying intercit, trade, migration and intercourse; also certain less material, but equally strong ties; common history, national reputation, songs, common battle-fields. He also maintained that the causes which led to disunion were not eternal and inerradicable, and were weaker than those which tended to reunion; that Slavery was not the cause, but only the development of the cause of sectionalism; that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; that the fundamental idea of the Constitution was the perfect and eternal compatibility of a union of States, part slave and part free, and that such a union was in fact the condition of all popular governments. He contended that nothing kept the sections apart now except hate, antagonism and revenge; that the war heated these passions sometimes hotter, and while it lasted reunion could not commence. He insisted that the prejudices could be overcome; and explained the origin of the jealousies between New-England and the South, attributing them to the difference of manners and habits of social life, and their different ideas of religion, morals and politics. He rejected the idea of excluding New-England, and insisted that the liberal and non-Puritan and conservative element in that section, which would of itself overcome the narrow, extreme and fanatical Puritan element, the supremacy of which he declared to be incompatible with the peace of society and of the Union. He alluded to ROGER WILLIAMS as the founder of a New-England civilization different from that of the Puritans and Plymouth Rock. He next maintained that New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania could not separate from the South, nor the South from the North; and spoke of the geographical ties which bound them together. The Northwest would not separate from the South. The way which divided the slaveholding from the non-slaveholding States would decree the eternal divorce of the West from the East. There was no cause of controversy excepting Slavery. The agitation of that subject as a political element must cease. We must return to the old constitutional and actual basis of fifty years ago—the State rule, the equality and steady return of fugitive slaves, no more agitation, and the transit and temporary sojourn of masters with their slaves in the Free States. This was the price of the Union, and whoever was not willing to pay it must finally declare for separation and dissolution. The South was interested just as much as we in reunion. Slavery on the old basis was the way to reunion. He referred to the almost exact similarity of the two Constitutions—Federal and Confederate—and to the impossibility of keeping up two such Governments without a natural boundary. The only difficulty in the way of reunion was the want of the will to reunite, and while the war lasted that could never exist. If the country were really tired of the war and thought the military experiment had been tried long enough, and enough of blood and treasure had been expended and misery inflicted on both, he would then propose this: stop fighting. Make an armistice, no formal treaty. Withdraw your armies from the seceded States. Reduce both armies to a fair and sufficient peace establishment. Declare absolute Free-trade between the North and South. Buy and sell. Agree upon a Zollverein. Recall your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your navy. Restore travel. Open up the railroads. Reestablish the telegraphs. Reunite your express Companies. Make no more Monitors and iron-clads, but set your friendly steamers and steamships again upon the lines with the North and West. Visit the South. Exchange newspapers. Migrate. Intermarry. Let Slavery alone. Hold elections at the appointed times. Let us choose a new President in 1864. And when the Gospel of Peace shall have sounded again from Heaven into their hearts, and the Gospel of Abolition and Hate been expelled, let your clergy and the churches meet again in Christian intercourse North and South. Let secret orders and voluntary associations everywhere be reunited. Let the Army and Navy become as brothers once more. It short, give to all the natural and all the artificial causes which impel us together their fullest sway. Let time do its office in drying tears, dispelling sorrows, mellowing passions, and making the herbs and the grass, and the trees to grow again upon the hundred battle-fields of this terrible war. He denied that this was a formal recognition, to waive, for instance reasons, he would not concede. It was informal recognition, as we treat the rebels at present. Then of peace. As Mr. CLAY confessed disunion, it was only as the surgeon who sets a fracture, limb and heals it, admitting that it was broken. It would not do to say the Government would have failed to crush out the rebellion. It had failed, and would always fail. Neither ought anybody to complain that no one would be hung; for nobody would be hung, though the war lasted fifty years. But if nobody was to be hung, then let the wrong-doers of the Administration rejoice and be exceeding glad. He argued at length against war as a means of suppressing hostilities, but rejected Arbitration. He spoke also of the important lessons the war had taught on both sides—in exploding Anti-Slavery errors, in proving the strength of the South, and in showing that Slavery, instead of weakness, was power—that the non-slaveholding white men of the South were the chief support of Slavery, and that there was no danger of servile insurrections. He said that the South had learned, too, that personal courage is a quality common to all sections, and that in battle, the men of the North, and especially of the West, were their equals. Twenty months of war had corrected many errors, and taught us the wisdom of a century; and if we would only reunite, the Union would be stronger and more durable than ever. He expressed his readiness to yield personal interests and the more material rewards of ambition just now to the future good of his country. Whoever believed the war would restore the Union, whoever was for war for the abolition of Slavery, or for disunion, whoever demanded Southern independence and final separation, would not be satisfied with what he said. But he had always been for the Union, and would not now surrender it. In youth he had desired to live to see the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and hear our orators exult in the growing glories and greatness of the still United States. He hoped for it still—sooner, if possible. In any event, let that day be the day of the great Restoration. We were in the midst of the throes of the Revolution. If we secured peace now and began reunion, all would be well. If not, he saw nothing before us but revolution and anarchy.

SAMUEL S. FISHERBEN, in reply to the remarks of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, said New-England still lives notwithstanding the tirade of the gentleman from Ohio against her, and will still live in the Union and the Constitution as they are.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, said they had been favored again on that side of the House with an apology for the rebellion. This should never be allowed to go to the country unchallenged, while an opportunity was allowed him to respond. His colleague (VALLANDIGHAM) had come here to-day with denunciations that this war has been made by the Executive of the United States. He started out with the oracular declaration he had heretofore made that coercion would produce war; that he had abided his time, and that Time the "Great Avenger," had answered that coercion would make war. Now, he (BINGHAM) demanded when the gentleman talked about posterity and the truth of history that he should make up the records fairly according to the facts. A stranger to the transaction of the events of the last two years, listening to the remarks of his colleague, would suppose that blood would not have been shed and the war not covered this land with the shadow of its dark clouds, but for the act of the President in attempting to coerce law-abiding citizens. This is not according to history. While the care of the State was in the keeping of the gentleman's party, war was already organized against the Republic, and our flag dishonored by a rebel attack upon it within our own waters; yet upon this subject the gentleman chose to be silent. Long before the inauguration of the President, rebel batteries were erected around Fort Sumter for no other purpose than to reduce it by force. As his colleague had raised the question, he thought he might be allowed to show how the war originated, and who of all others are responsible for its existence. He charged here to-day, while adjudged and justified by history, this rebellion would have been powerless but for the gentleman himself and his party, who were perpetually crying in the ears of the rebels, "No coercion," while the rebels were organizing for disunion by the force of arms, and while one of the conspirators in the Cabinet was dismantling our posts, and while another member of the Cabinet was sending vessels to distant seas, in order that the navy might not in the day of trial protect our flag. The gentleman's President, on the 4th of December, 1860, sent to Congress a message, saying it was unconstitutional to coerce the seceding States, and that the sword was never given to the representatives of the people in Congress to declare war against the rebel States. What was the object of this coercion? All on our side? If the President had not met the existing condition of affairs, and taken action against the treasonable proceedings, he would have been false to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States, and ought to have been pursued with a resolution of impeachment. He repeated, this rebellion would not have assumed its present dimensions but for the direction of the preceding President. South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, but at that time stood alone. A pitiful, contemptible State, with a small army; but all her traitorous could have been strangled, if President BUCHANAN had performed his duty. How would it have been if we had followed the example of that Administration, which expired, thank God! on the 4th of March, 1861? It was then considered unconstitutional to suppress rebellion; in other words, it was assumed there was no power in the Government to defend itself against armed rebellion and treason. It required no foreshadowing of prophecy to see that the Government would be dissolved by coercion on one side and without resistance on the other. He had no doubt that it grieved his colleague that the President, in April, 1861, dared to sound the note of alarm, and that he had compelled obedience to his oath to protect, defend and maintain the Constitution, to call for 75,000 volunteers to defend a threatened capital and the violated laws. The watchman placed on the tower declared to the people the existence of armed rebellion. The people were asleep. But for this the Capital would have fallen without resistance. His colleague is of this mind still, and therefore he reiterates to-day the war ought to stop. Yet, the only means by which the Union could be maintained under the Constitution was by the force of arms. The other part of his colleague's speech was intended to satisfy the people that he is for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. His colleague had told them again that he had never voted men or money to carry on the war. Suppose all him acted as his colleague had acted, what would have been the result? No bills would have been passed authorizing volunteers and enlistments to defend the Government, or for arming, and supporting in the field 500,000 men. No resistance could have been made to the rebels who have multiplied graves all over this land—a subject to which his colleague had appealed with so much tenderness and so much regard, by reason of this unconstitutional war. He (BINGHAM) did not say any one body belonged to the Democratic Party was of that mind; but he did say, and challenged contradiction, but for the aid and comfort of his colleagues and his party to this heresy, the ruin to which he points, and which has visited so many hearthstones, would not have occurred. His hands are not clear of the blood shed in this war. He (BINGHAM) could not be tolerant toward those who are pretending to be protecting the country and the Constitution, but withdraw their support, and leave the country to the tender mercies of its enemies. His colleague assumed that there would be no difficulty if the army were disbanded. His colleague took it for granted that secession is constitutionally right. He (BINGHAM) thought he was not mistaken in saying that was his colleague's honest judgment. He believed the same gentleman, who now talked about the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, introduced here a proposition to divide the country into four sections, and thus legalize secession by consent of the State Legislatures, without consulting Pennsylvania, New-York or other States, which on the principle advanced had no right to interfere. He did not think a gentleman occupying such a position had a right to denounce others as opponents to the Constitution. But his colleague was still for the Union, and the same moment for disunion. Disband your armies and let the war cease. Not a word about the other side, the traitors in arms. His colleague's official predecessor corresponded with his declaration. He had reason to rejoice, and recently to carry on the war. If we all follow his course the war will necessarily cease. The South would then surely triumph over the Union and the Constitution, and hence his colleagues' resolution contemplated a final treaty of peace. His colleague assumed, if we withdraw our armies, the South will come back. By what authority was the declaration made? If he had any authority he ought to give it. He appealed to his colleague to furnish the information, whether by abandoning our army the rebels will come back under the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. The gentleman is silent upon the subject.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was understood to remark that he had answered that question by what he had already said.

Mr. BINGHAM, resuming, remarked that he did not think his colleague was allowed to say that by his master, JEFFERSON DAVIS. His colleague had also argued that we cannot carry men, money, and cannot raise the necessary money by taxation to carry on this war. He would ask his colleague by what authority he made this assertion? He doubted the correctness of his conclusion. He did not believe the millions of people, from the rock-bound coast of the North to the golden gates of the Pacific, were yet prepared to lay their faces in the dust, and their hands to their faces, and cry "unclean, unclean." No, they occupy the position now they always have occupied, and as thanked God they ever would, because they have the spirit of the Pilgrims, at which his colleague sneered. He presented to his colleague the admonitions of WASHINGTON, that the Constitution is sacred, and obligatory upon all, until changed by the act of the entire people. This was a sufficient response to his colleague's assertion that the people would pay no more taxes, and would submit to the laws no longer. In allusion to a remark of his colleague about Monroe, Mr. BINGHAM alluded to the Jewish leader, by saying he received the law from God, and among the Commandments was, "Thou shalt not steal." The rebels should not, therefore, steal our country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was willing his colleague should volunteer in the army.

Mr. BINGHAM responded. If our citizens should follow the counsel of his colleague, nobody would volunteer. [Applause.] When your flag is dishonored and our citizens murdered, you do have and refuse to vote a dollar to defend our institutions. Talk about volunteering. [Applause.]

The Speaker reminded the galleries that such breaches of order would not be permitted.

Mr. BINGHAM said his colleague undertook to speak for the great Northwest. Where did the people living there obtain the model of their free Commonwealths, but from New-England, where the fountains were credited. As they fathered the idea, as its walked with steps of fire to the distant West on the very first thing they did was to imitate the blessed institutions of New-England. They made free Commonwealths. It was an ungenerous imputation on the people of that section to say they will lock hands with the secessionists for the sake of gain. Out upon such incipient treason.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) differed as far as the East was from the West, from some of the positions of the gentleman from Ohio. He (Mr. WRIGHT) was a peace man, but not a peace-at-any-price man. If peace was to be erected on a broken and destroyed Union. He was for peace, if peace could be obtained with the rebels who were now striking at the heart of the Republic, on terms honorable to the North. But while he was a peace man, he was no coward; and while he desired peace, he shrunk from no responsibility. He would even place himself in a position of absolute humiliation for peace. He would even kiss the sword of the arch traitor at Richmond, dripping with the blood of his own sons, if peace could thus be secured. This resolution declared that an honorable peace was desirable. But no peace should be made while armed opposition menaced the Capital and threatened the overthrow of the Union. While the rebels said they wanted peace on terms with us he was no peace man. Under these circumstances he could not preserve his own honor and that of his country. Did the gentleman from Ohio suppose peace could be obtained from the rebels in arms? Nothing would be more satisfactory than to say they should have the Republic for which they were now struggling. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio had prevailed a year ago members of Congress would not now hold their seats here, and the chief traitor and his cohorts would have possessed this Capital. The rebels first fired their gun at the American flag. They first set the first foot in Southern States from the Union and established within their boundaries the reign of terror, raising the standard of terror, hating the standard of opposition, and sending piratical ships to the seas to plunder our commerce. And were we to fold our arms and say "Peace! Let the war stop?" Had we not the manhood to raise our voice against it, and courage to protect our wives and children and maintain our liberties? *No!* while God has given us power to maintain our position, let us fight this thing out like men. The day has passed when we could compromise with traitors. The rebel States have committed great wrongs. The soil is saturated with the blood of our children. We cannot degrade our National character. He repeated, no terms could be made with the Disunionists. If we are to have peace, we must bring it about ourselves. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his conductors say that they will never listen to peace. In this connection he read a resolution, unanimously passed by the North Carolina Legislature, saying they would not listen to peace at any time or on any terms; and also the card of Gov. LETCHER, in which the latter asserted that there could be no consideration of any proposition for a reconstruction of the late Union on any terms or conditions whatsoever.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in reply to Mr. WRIGHT, said the ballot-box is still a powerful weapon in the hands of the South, and through its agency, when passions shall have cooled and reason resumed its sway, he expected to see a return of the Union sentiment he had indicated, and men in the Confederate and State Governments would be superseded by other men, just as those who have waged war on a peculiar idea of policy have been superseded in the North and West.

Mr. WRIGHT could not see on what terms or principles of reasoning such a result was to be expected.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, "history and human nature."

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) inquired whether he expected the rebels at some future day to revolutionize by the ballot-box while in arms, or must we wait for the revolution?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. The laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. He would, if he had the power, reduce both armies to a reasonable peace establishment. (Laughter on the Republican side.) He would have a reunion through the ballot-box, and, by this freeman's weapon, bring about the result. But, you say this can be done only by fighting. You have been fighting for twenty months, and what has been the result?

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, observed what the gentleman had said excited surprise in him more than what he had previously uttered. The idea of laying down our arms would be a most monstrous proposition. He believed, even if we sent a Committee of this House, or of the two Houses, to wait upon JEFFERSON DAVIS, the gentlemen would not be received by him. He understood that certain gentlemen of New-Jersey made an attempt of this kind, and that the delegation were not received by the Richmond officials.

Mr. PENDLETON said there was not a word of truth in the report.

Mr. WRIGHT was glad to hear it was not true. He had a better opinion of the State, being half a Jersey man himself. [Laughter.] After further remarks he said, as to the results of the recent elections, those in his own State were not hostile to a vigorous prosecution of the war. And as to New-York, he perceived that Gov. SEYMOUR spoke of an unqualified and vigorous prosecution of the war. Never was a war so thoroughly conducted from Abraham Lincoln to HARPENDEN. He would not discuss the question of who was to blame. Perhaps it was wrong to remove McCLELLAN, or a hundred other things. But, because blunders had been committed, should we stand up and say we would abandon the war and surrender our liberties. The men who now stood up for the war would be dear to the country, and their names would live forever; while the Tories who opposed it would be as infamous and detestable as the Cowboys of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said Amen.

Mr. WRIGHT—Why! the gentleman ought to have a straight-jacket. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Send me yours which you have been wearing for the last twenty months.

Mr. WRIGHT—If you were to get my jacket you would be a better Democrat than you ever were in your life. [Laughter.]

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Have the kindness to lend it to me.

Mr. WRIGHT, resuming, said—Our men have the power and the courage, and will put down the rebellion. [Cries of "Good."] The infernal devils at the South are trying to destroy our Government, and men at the North are aiding and abetting them. Loyal men only are my brothers. Let the rebels alone! Where was there ever a rogue but wanted to be let alone?

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

And yet their vocal necks itch for the halter. They are not only attempting to slay the North, but to destroy the best Government ever made by God or man. We had better make another sacrifice of life than a dishonorable peace. In conclusion he said we must fight to secure the Stars and Stripes for the Constitution and the Union of our fathers.

The House then adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The Payment of Troops—Secretary Chase's Letter in Full.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The following is the entire copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, a brief abstract of which was recently published.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1863.

SIR: The Secretary of the Treasury has had the honor to receive a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 8th inst., inquiring "why the Treasury Department has not, as authorized by law, paid such troops as were entitled to pay for the soldiers of the army; and, also, why the bonds necessary have not been sold to meet the payments due to said soldiers."

In reply, he begs leave respectfully to state that, in his judgment, he is not authorized by the existing laws to raise the means for the purpose indicated by predicable casthods; and that the bonds referred to, namely, 5-20 bonds are not authorized by the act of last session, have not been sold under the limitations imposed by Congress.

The arrears of pay to the army at the present moment are more than treble the whole amount which the Secretary is enabled to raise by the acts now existing otherwise than by the sale of 5.20 bonds; and the embarrassments attending the negotiation of these have already been explained in the annual report on finances, and in a letter replying to a former resolution of the House, concerning the pay of the army. A repetition of these explanations may not be thought out of place here.

The original act which provided for the issue of 5.20 bonds, provided also for the conversion into them of any sum of fifty, or some multiple of fifty, dollars of United States notes, at the pleasure of the holder; and only permitted sales at the market rate, which rate can only be ascertained by the daily quotation of sales in New-York. These two provisions taken together make the obtaining of money for these bonds other than by conversions practically impossible.

The supplementary act, which provided for an additional issue of the United States notes, was framed so as to avoid these embarrassments by omitting the conversion and market rate clauses, and it is believed that had it passed in that form, much, if not all, the inconvenience which has been experienced would have been shunned. Congress, however, not only restored the conversion clause, but required the application of the supplementary act to be made specially, and not inconsistent provisions of the former act. This action seemed to require that the original limitation of sales to the market rates should also be regarded as remaining in force.

The Secretary, therefore, solicitous to regulate his action by the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation of Congress, did not consider himself at liberty to make sales of these bonds below the market value, and sales, except below, were, as has been already said, impracticable.

Had the Secretary thought otherwise, and construed the act as authorizing sales at the best price that could be obtained, the conversion clause would still have operated as a virtual prohibition of sales except below par; and such sales would not only have arrested conversion, and so nullified a provision obviously regarded as of great importance by Congress, but would have involved negotiations at rates find disadvantageous to be submitted to, except under other authority and upon clear necessity.

The Secretary adhered, therefore, to the plan of conversations prescribed by Congress, and used every exertion to secure the most beneficial results from it, and so far succeeded as to obtain twenty-four and a half millions of dollars in that mode. Greater and, perhaps, complete success would have attended these efforts had the result of military movements corresponded with the hopes entertained, or made it been found possible to abridge materially the expenditures of the war.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to state that the sum actually obtained by the Secretary in the exercise of the various powers conferred by Congress, since the commencement of the current fiscal year, on the 1st of July, 1862, has reached the magnitude of $238,334,617 91, and this exclusive of receipts from customs, taxes and other ordinary sources, the addition of which would increase the whole sum obtained to, in round numbers, $325,000,000.

Of this large sum there has been paid on war requisitions:

For the payment of troops, including bounties	$70,625,568 07
For expenditures in Quartermasters' Department	110,482,496 27
For expenditures in Commissary Department	20,617,402 69
For miscellaneous army expenditures	31,636,306 12
Making an aggregate of payments to and for the army of	$243,763,771 99

The remaining eighty-one millions have been disbursed for the navy, for public debt, and for the ordinary expenses of the Government.

Nor are payments for the army and navy now suspended, as seems to be supposed by many. The daily disbursements of money now made exceed somewhat a million of dollars per day, of which half a million, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is appropriated exclusively to the Paymasters for the pay of troops. These disbursements exhaust the means available under existing legislation, but are not adequate to the demands on the Treasury, and these disbursements must be also substantially stopped, as the limits of power to add receipts from ordinary sources, by the addition of United States notes, will soon be reached.

That some additional legislation is necessary to secure means for the payment of arrears, as well as to make provision for future demands, seems therefore clear.

After the most careful reflection the Secretary has already submitted to Congress the measures, temporary and permanent, through which he believes the necessary provision for present and future wants can be most speedily and most advantageously made.

Whether these measures shall receive its sanction, or other measures, better adapted in its judgment to the desired end, shall be adopted, the Secretary, so long as he shall remain in his present position, will omit no endeavor, so he has hitherto conscientiously omitted none, to provide under the law whatever can be so provided to meet all the just claims on the Government. With very great respect,

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Seventy-fourth Ballot, and No Choice of Speaker.

PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE STEUBEN COUNTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The bill introduced into the Senate to-day, to divide the County of Steuben, so as to erect, in addition to the present county, two more, to be called Cohocton and Canisteo, is essentially the same as last year, and vetoed by Gov. MORGAN. It is understood that the people directly interested are favorable. Thus old Steuben, once the largest, is likely to become one of the smallest counties in the State, her territory having already been twice divided. She contributed the whole of Chemung and a part of Schuyler. The division of counties is almost an inevitable consequence of the increase of city representation and the complication of local interests.

The dank movement attempted by the Democrats, having for its object the entanglement of the candidates for Speaker in discussions, in which Mr. SHERWOOD should lead, resulted in their own discomfiture. The few words in which Mr. SHERWOOD acknowledged the contrary, which he respectfully declined, of first nominee, and put him in a very favorable light before the House. Mr. DEAN could not do less than imitate them, and concur in a motion wherein the flunkeys were compelled to confess themselves outflanked.

In the Senate, Mr. BELL introduced the following bill "in relation to proceedings in Surrogate's Courts and the fees of Surrogates":

SEC. 1. Section 8 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1831 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: "The Surrogate shall also cause to be inserted in said notice of residences of the legatees of the will propounded, and the citation to be issued by him shall be directed to and served on them the same as it is directed to and served upon heirs and next of kin."

SEC. 2. Section 6 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1831 is hereby repealed, and Section 4 of the same Chapter is amended by adding thereto as follows: "If such citation is against a minor or minors under the age of fourteen years, within this State, a copy thereof shall be delivered to such minor personally, and also to the father, mother or guardian, or if there be none within the State, then any person having the care and control of such minor, or with whom he shall reside, or in whose service he shall be employed." In all cases where service is made by publication, a copy of said citation shall be mailed to each person to be served, at the place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained, at least thirty days before the return day thereof. And the proof of such service shall be filed with the Surrogate, and such guardian shall appear before said Surrogate before any evidence is taken in regard to the will. The testamentary guardian named in the will to be proved shall not for this purpose be deemed a general guardian.

SEC. 3. Section 7 of chapter 460 of the laws of 1837, is hereby amended by striking out the following clause, viz.: "or if any of them are minors, to their guardians by name, stating their places of residence."

SEC. 4. Section 37 of title 1, chapter 6, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following, viz.: This section shall not be construed to authorize the granting of letters to any relative not entitled to succeed to the personal estate of the deceased as his next akin at the time of his decease.

SEC. 5. Section 23 of title 2, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so that the latter clause thereof shall read as follows: "Nor to any married woman, unless with the written consent of her husband."

SEC. 6. Section 36, title 3, chapter 6, part 2 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows, viz.: "In all cases of service by publication, a copy of the citation shall be mailed to each of the persons so served, at least thirty days before the return day thereof, and his place of residence or post-office address, if the same can be ascertained."

SEC. 7. In proceedings to mortgage, lease or sell the real estate of deceased persons, under title 4, chapter 6, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, minors shall be served and appear by their guardians, and other persons interested in them in the same manner as citations are required to be served and special guardians appointed on the proof of wills, instead of the manner special guardians are now required to be appointed for minors. And service of order to show cause on Guardian or said minors. Upon the hearing on the order to show cause, the Surrogate may order a sale of a portion, and a mortgage or lease of another portion of such real estate; and only one order to show cause need be made in any proceedings.

SEC. 8. All fees which Surrogates are hereby entitled, and the Surrogate of each county shall have authority to employ a recording clerk, to record in the Surrogate's office whatever papers, orders or decrees are required by law to be recorded, and to make copies therefrom, or of any other papers in the Surrogate's office necessary. Such clerk shall charge for such services the same as County Clerks have by law the right to charge for recording papers and making copies thereof, which shall be chargeable to and paid by the estate or party for whose benefit or at whose request the service is done.

The executive session was for only a few moments, and it is not known that anything of moment was done.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

NOTICES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, relative to Boards of Health in Westchester County.

Mr. WOODIN, establishing a new Quarantine, and defining the qualifications, powers and duties of Health Officer.

Mr. FOSTER, to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes, so as to confer additional powers upon Notaries Public, and to confirm their acts.

Also, in relation to the recording and certifying by County Clerks of instruments in writing bearing United States Revenue stamps.

Also, to amend the act authorizing the loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States deposited with the State of New-York for safe keeping.

Mr. SMITH, relative to the City Court, Brooklyn.

Also, to authorize Neptune Insurance Company to make insurance against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

Also, to amend the charter of the New-York Warehousing Company.

Mr. BRADLEY, by bill, to incorporate Bank of Barnard and Tradesmen's Bank, in New-York City.

Mr. COOK, by bill, declaring town of Hector liable to pay bounties to volunteers and families of volunteers.

Also, to divide Steuben county into three counties.

Mr. GARDNER, by bill, to amend the Marine Mutual Insurance Act.

Mr. BELL, by bill, in relation to proceedings in Surrogates' Courts and fees of Surrogates.

Mr. RICHARDS, by bill, to authorize Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.

Mr. LOCKE, by bill, relative to Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glen's Falls Railroad Company.

The President named the following members of Committees to fill vacancies:

Mr. YOUNG to Committee on Claims; Mr. SANFORD, on Engrossed bills; Mr. LOW, on Grievances; Mr. PRUYN, on Public Buildings; Messrs. BRADLEY and W. CLARK, on Medical Societies.

Recess to 12 M.

On reassembling at 12 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning.

There was a full attendance of members.

The Special Committee reported in favor of leaving the Adjutant-General's Office undisturbed, and pending the Library Room investigation occupied by him in the Post-office.

Mr. MCGEE, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, no man is fit for Speaker of this House who does not believe in the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

Mr. LEAVITT rising to debate the resolution, it was laid on the table.

Mr. LEAVITT offered a resolution congratulating Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey on their glorious attention for the Union and the Constitution. Tabled.

Mr. BOOSEVELT moved that HORACE GREELEY be invited to address this House on "The duty of obliterating party lines, reanimating the State Government, and electing a Speaker on a no-party platform."

The motion was laid on the table.

Mr. PRINDLE moved that no person is fit to be elected Speaker who is not in favor of sustaining President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and giving it a fair trial. Tabled.

Mr. PALMER (Rep.) moved that MESSRS. DEAN and SHERWOOD have thirty minutes each to debate the question of election of a Speaker.

Motion adopted.

Mr. BEEBE moved, as the proposition came from the Republican side, that Mr. SHERWOOD have the privilege of opening the debate.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Motion lost.

Mr. DEAN said that, if the House desired a discussion of the principles involved in the election of a Speaker, he would cheerfully engage in such a discussion.

Mr. SHERWOOD thanked the House for according him the privilege of opening the debate. He should decline to discuss his own merits or the merits of his opponent for the Speakership.

Mr. DEAN agreed with the gentleman from Steuben, (SHERWOOD) in declining such a discussion, but he (DEAN) did not understand that such was the object of the mover of the resolution introducing the debate. Two resolutions had been introduced here—one approving of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," and the other last of President Lincoln's "Emancipation Proclamation." From a discussion of these or State questions he (DEAN) would not shrink.

Mr. LEVERIDGE moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. PALMER'S motion investing the discussion was passed, and to lay his (LEVERIDGE'S) motion on the table.

After further debate, Mr. LEVERIDGE'S motion was carried by a vote of 71 to 58.

Balloting for a Speaker was then commenced.

The 74th ballot was reached, with the following result:

Judge DEAN	63
Henry SHERWOOD	59

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY

Gen. Pope's Testimony Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded. He stated, on examination by the Court, that it was reported to him on the evening of the 28th of August, that Gen. KING'S Division, of Gen. McDOWELL'S Corps, had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight had remained masters of the field, still interposing between JACKSON'S forces and the main body of the enemy. On receiving this information he remarked to several of his Staff officers who were present that the game was in our own hands, and that he did not see how it was possible for JACKSON to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, he directed Gen. KEARNY, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously at 1 o'clock that night to the pickets of the enemy, to keep himself in close contact during that night, and at the first blush of daylight to attack the enemy with his right advance, informing him at the same time that HOOKER and RENO would be with him immediately after daylight. To his surprise and dissatisfaction, he learned toward daylight on the morning of the 29th that KING'S Division had withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction, leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division, he said, made necessary a great change in the movements and distribution of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked for mistake. Gen. POPE also stated that the reason Gen. McDOWELL left his command when marching for Centreville, and went to Manassas Junction, as said men explained [illegible] about that time, (about the 29th,) was that Gen. McDOWELL expected to find Gen. POPE there, and desired to communicate with him more fully than he could by letter. Gen. POPE stated that Gen. McDOWELL, considering their relations, had occasion for such full communication, and would have immediately thereafter returned to his command, which he did on not finding Gen. POPE at the Junction, as he expected.

After the examination of Gen. POPE was concluded, Gen. McDOWELL called Capt. HAYES, of his Staff, who stated that Gen. KING had promised to hold the position that he occupied at the close of the fight on the 28th, until he heard from Gen. McDOWELL to the contrary.

Capt. KEARNS, of the Staff, was also called, and stated that he was sent by Gen. McDOWELL to Gen. SYKES on the 28th, and that he informed that officer that he was not in the right position in regard to the corps of Gen. McDOWELL.

Col. SCHRIVER, Chief of the Staff, was also recalled by Gen. McDOWELL, and stated that Gen. McDOWELL preceded HEINTZELMAN'S Division to Bethlehem Church on the afternoon of the 28th of August. In answer to a question by the Court, he stated that Gen. McDOWELL left Manassas just before dark.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when it is expected that Gen. KING, and, perhaps, Gen. RICKETTS and HITCHCOCK, will be examined. A considerable number of ladies have been in attendance during the last two days.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

In the legislative caucus at Sacramento last night, there were eight ballots for senator. The first resulted: Phelps, 26; Conness, 21; Park, 17; Sargent, 13; Brown, 7; Shafter, 3. The eighth resulted: Phelps, 27; Conness, 23; Park, 16; Sargent, 13; scattering, 6.

The caucus meets again to-night. SARGENT'S strength and PARK'S weakness surprised all. It is reported that SARGENT'S and PHELPS' friends have agreed to combine.

The colored people are having a